CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 20 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
28th Jan.	"CHLEDONIA,.	7,572
4th Feb.	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „	"DELTA,'	8,097
18th „	'MACEDONIA'	10,512
25th „	'MOREA,,	16,860
4th Mar.	'MALWA,,*	10,941
11th „	'KARMALA,,	8,983
18th „	'KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	'CHINA	7,952
1st April	'NARKUNDA,*	16,118
8th „	'CALEDOMIA,,	7,572
15th „	'EGYPT,, *	7,940
22nd „	'MACEDOMIA"	10,512
29th „	'MANTUA „ *	10,902

*"MANTUA, NALDERA MALWA, } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
about 1922		
26th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
9th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,660
23rd „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,885

"Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About	
26th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Late 1922.	Steamers	
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks
24th Jan. ..	MALWA	Karachi direct,
30th „ ..	SHASA	Karachi Coasting.
25th „ ..	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct
25th „ ..	KAROA	E. & S. Africa
26th „ ..	BARJORA	Krachi & P. Gulf
27th „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct
1st Feb. ..	VASNA	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	19th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer. Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Hakushika Maru T Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 25th Jan
Awa Maru N Narui 6057 10th Jan 25th Jan
Tamba Maru L Ishima 5845 24th Jan. 3rd Feb
Hakodate Maru C Ideshima 4th Feb 9th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 13th 19th Feb, 3rd Mar

This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.
(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-bay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and profession for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

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BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE
BANKING
SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOOND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ...	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc ...	Re. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Nainital, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 3 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Re. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

F. L. FOREMAN,
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Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates., Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Benkipore, Poona, Bangalore, Bukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ... 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... 7,00,000
Claims paid since ... 27,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advisability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI
Manager,
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Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office
POONA CITY
LAHORE

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

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Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenghien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.
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INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	...	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ...	...	11,86,84,200
PAID-UP ...	...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duncs Thomas, Ltd.
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SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

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INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Actg. Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
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Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
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The Chief of Agents
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Agency Applications Invited.

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CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac. Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000. The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
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82, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

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Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,159,242	£4,926,603

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Head Agency at BATAVIA
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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the earned interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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A R2617

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A R2635

WANTED IMMIDIATELY for about 3 months, a SHORTHAND TYPIST for the Crown Side of the High Court, whose primary duties will be to take down notes of evidence and of the Judge's Summing-up to the Jury in Murder Trials. Only those who can efficiently do that work in particular need apply. Pay Rs. 110 a month. Apply sharp to the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay.
A C1951

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TO LET—OFFICE ROOM 20 ft. by 12 ft. with use of Telephone, etc., Medow's Street, Rent Rs. 50, Apply Box No. 7654 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET.—A COTTAGE and a ground floor of a storied bungalow at "Marrott" Palace Murzban Road, Andheri about six minutes walk from station. Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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C R2470

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2616

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C R2551

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JA R11940

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WANTED.—Yearly FREE STUDENTS learn Higher Accountancy by post, standing 11 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

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10886

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NOTICE.

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C11783

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to 1st floor, Messrs. Badham Pile and Cos. Building, opposite King Edward Statue, 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
R2637

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Registered Office of the Association situated at the Marwari Bazar to transact the following business.

(1) To receive, consider and adopt the accounts and the Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Committee and the Auditors for the Samvat year 1977 ended Aso Vad 30th (30th October, 1921).
(2) To adopt the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee before this date, as bye-laws, with additions and omissions.
(3) To elect members for the Committee and appoint Auditors for the Samvat year, 1978 (1921-22).
(4) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during the Samvat year 1978 (1921-22) and the admission fee and to consider the case of those members who have not paid their subscriptions.
(5) Any other business brought forward by the Chairman.

DULERAI V. DESAI,
NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretaries.
C11942

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Bombay Municipality has reduced the pressure of water. With a view, therefore, of giving water to all parts of the Municipal District by turns the following provincial arrangements are made. It should be noted that those arrangements will continue in force as long as the pressure now received from Bombay is maintained.

Locality		Day and Time at which water will be specially turned on.	
1	Pali Hill	Saturday & Wednesday	11 p.m. 3 a.m.
2	Bandra Hill Byramji Road	Thursday Monday	8 p.m. 4-30 a.m.
3	Khar Road Danda	Friday Tuesday	8 to 10 a.m. 8 p.m., to 3-30 a.m

Sunday will be reserved for exigencies. Other localities not menitoned above will get water along with the above localities, if on lower level or during hours other than those mentioned above, according to their situation and connection of their branch mains.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 20th January, 1922.
C11949

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for C. I. Pipes, Sluice Valves, Bends, Tees, and Standposts of the sizes and dimensions, mentioned in the Specification, which can be had on application to the Store-Keeper. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before 12th February, 1922.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag. Chief Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, 20th Jan. 1922.
TA C11947

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.'S SHARE CERTIFICATE No. P14492 belonging to my father late Mr. G. V. Rekhade of Katol is burnt in a fire accident. The same is to be transferred to my name his sole legal heir. Anybody wishing to urge any adverse claim must do so within 15 days from this date after which no complain will be hailed.

K. G.REKHADE,
Mahal Circle No. 7,
Nagpur, C. P.
R2496

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 5 Shares Nos. 65458/462 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Sitaram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) SITARAM ATMARAM PANDIT,
Bombay, 11th January, 1922.
R2641

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE EMERALDS, PEARLS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Javari Bhogilal Moharlal and on account and at the risk of the concerned:

1 valuable pearl necklace of 125 beads about 29 chaos.
1 valuable pearl necklace of 106 beads about 45 chaos.
1 valuable pearl necklace of 33 beads about 20 chaos.
1 valuable pearl string of 13 beads about 12 chaos.
1 valuable pearl string of 4 beads about 56 chaos.
2 rich emerald manies about 24 1/4 ratties.
2 rich emerald Lasania monies about 12 ratties.
1 packet rich emeralds of 3 pieces about 28½ ratties.
1 ratties rich emeralds of 14 pieces about 12½ ratties.
12 flowers set with diamonds.

25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of the next day.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Mahomed" Building, above Messrs. John Robert and Co's show Rooms, 204 Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made to order office and household furniture, etc., comprising writing tables, roll top writing desks, large partition screens, Oliver typewriter, arm and armless chairs, revolving office chairs, dining table, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, tapesty lined hall suites, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, rich glass and porcelainware, etc.

The property of D. Raphael, Esq., of Messrs. Raphael Bros., proceeding China and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 124, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

By order of W. Battersby Park, Esq., Attorney for Trustees in Bankruptcy for Mr. W. A. Wace traded as Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Elphinstone Circle Fort, op po Kemp and Co., the office furnitures such as tables, chairs, counters copying Press, safe, samples, cupboards, sofas, benches, etc.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. MuHa and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Datubhai Jetha Essa Thaver Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, op po. perty described in the Schedule hereunder written in pursuant of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of February, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or round containing by admeasurement 10,912 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105, 336, 338 and 667 New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 66 New Survey Nos. 7125 (part) together with all Bungalows buildings, out houses structures and garden standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3442 (2) 34 0 (1) part and 3460 (2) part and Street Nos. 4 A, 7 part 7 A part and which said premises are situated at Peddar Road in the Registeration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the last formerly by the property of Joseph Maria De Ga and now partly by the property of H. M. Khambatta and partly by the property of F. A. Vakil on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahands Manoharam and on or towards the South party by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Vishwanath Kothare and others and which premises are delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance dated the 28th day of February, 1921, between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagor of the other part and thereon surrounded by a yellow boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in their office in Graham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th Jan. 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort

FOR SHIPCHENDLIERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYLINDER, DOFFER, STRIPPING AND BURNISHING FILLET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Manilal Varajlal and Co., now trading in the name of the United Mill, stores trading company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following:—

4 rolls cylinder fillet in all 1,100 feet 2".
5 rolls doffer fillets in all 875 feet 1½".
6 rolls stripping fillet 960 feet 1½".
6 rolls burnishing fillets 900 feet 1½".

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot one large lot of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of five bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery, tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPERS, IMMITATION ART PAPER TISSUE PAPERS, CREAM WOVE PAPERS, CREAM LAID PAPERS, TYPEWRITERS, WOOLENS AND COTTON HALF HOSE, VALVES, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

28 Bales White printing Papers size 20 x 30, 22 lbs. in all 11813 lbs.
26 Bales White printing papers size 18 x 23, 15 lbs. in all 11969 lb.
8 Bales Immitation Art papers size 22½ x 35, 50 lbs. in all 4200 lbs.
19 Bales Glazed White Tissue papers size 20 x 30, 7 lbs. in alll 6746 lbs.
22 Bales Super Fine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 20 x 30, 28 lbs. in all 11704 lbs.
22 Bales Superfine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 27 x 40, 49 lbs. in all 11270 lbs.
12 Bales Cream Laid papers size 16½ x 20½, 24 and 28 lbs. in all 7087 lbs.
6 cases Century Model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete.
3 cases each 100 Doz. woolen and cotton half hose, black and tan colour.
1 case Flanged Wheel Valve.

On account and risk of The Franco India Trading Co, Bombay.

5 cases Petroleum Lamps (German make).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS FOUCAR AND CO.'S RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—

50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmein selected thin teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmein selected Thick Teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
25 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
35 Tons Thick Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
20 Tons First Class selected Teak squares AB 10 to 14 feet.
100 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thick Teak square mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thin Teak Squares mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi 8 to 14 feet.
30 Tons Wallace Second Class Teak Squares Mark W R D above 12 feet.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand.

About 175 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares Marks MMK, HSM, BS, etc., above 10 to 15 feet and above 10 inches.

About 225 Tons Teak Gunderi 6 to 14 feet and 10/12 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES GRAMOPHONES AND 1 CASE GOLD THREAD.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox McEven and Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Trivethoe."
6 cases each 25 gramophones.
Ex. S. S. "Kashmir."
1 case 100 bundles 4000 yards Red Gold Gilt Silver Thread bearing the well-known Trade Mark "Sigar."

The above goods are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BOXES TIN-PLATES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox, Mcewen and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Masella."
100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.
Ex. S. S. "Marseilles."
100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

The above boxes are lying at the docks and can be inspected by intending purchasers before the day of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, telescopic electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at "Star Mansion", Fazal Road, Middle Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order. Property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24rd January 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC GOODS, BICYCLE, SAFES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned household and the office furniture, electric lamp, lights, fans, gramophones, bicycles, harmonium, fireproof, safes, etc., etc., on THIS DAY, 24th January, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at Apollo Street off the new building of Imperial Bank:—

Furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinets, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, easy chairs, rocking chairs, revolving office chair, fancy teapoys, tapestry, level, drawing room suits, corners, iron and other bed sleads, Chesterfield chairs, sofas and many other articles, etc., etc.

A grand opportunity to the bankers, shroffs, jewellers and the other buyers to buy the safes.

One safe 28 x 22 x 22.
One safe 26 x 20 x 18.

Electric goods such as A.C. and D.C. fans, hall lamps, table lamps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the hammer and the goods should be taken the delivery within two days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

'A RAMBLE IN WOMANLAND

The Daughter of Eve on her test!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to Night and this week a magnificent Vita graph Photodrama.

The Winchester Woman

(6 reel —6,000 feet).

Featuring the pretty, adoarable Star

ALICE JOYCE

A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15; p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A RELIG OUS SCREEN-POEM!

Once again—A Picture of Piety, Purity and Plain-living.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week a grand Indian religous Photo-drama.

"Sant Sakubai"

The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.

A Comedy in the Programme
The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.

Four Shows To-day; 5-30; 7; 8-15; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE
Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genunine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Second Instalment Episodes 4, 5, 6
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30,
Popularrices.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
To-night at 9-0 p.m.
"H S LITTLE WIDOWS."
Cinematinee at 6-30.
"CASTLES IN THE AIR"
and
THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S
Mastodonic Mob lization of Mi[illegible]
Picture Marvels;
GO AND GET IT
in 6 Reels Hair-raising, Death-defying
Aeroplane Stunts!

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tautor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

THIS WEEK
Frist Two Episodes!
1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.

Wild Animals in this serial; Lions; Leopards; Elephants; Crocodiles; Giraffes; Zebras Apes; Monkeys; Hyenas; Camels; Wild Boars; Macams.

IMPERIAL
The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week more
"Raja Bhartrahari"
The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
THE
CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD
A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scenes depicting the events at
KHADI NAGAR.
Arrival of Leaders. Volunteers Choirs.
The Congress Pandal Procession through the City.
Exhibition Sangit parishad League's Pandal.
MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS
THUNDER BOLT JACK
The serial Sensation
Starring
JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS.
THUNDER BOLT JACK.
Instalment Third. Episodes 10, 11, 12.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SHIFTING TO GILDER TANK,

Lamington Road near Grant Road Railway Station

ON 25TH INST.

Last Night at

—MASTAN TANK—

New Nagpada (Byculla.)

SHILLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

TIME 9-30 P. M.

Wrestling Matches To-night.

The "Star" Cinema

present

To-night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

"The Invisible Ray"

based on the Spiritual Theory

of SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVE LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

Depicting vivid demonstrations of

PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.

No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject

"The Invisible Ray"

This Week—1st Two Episodes together with

A Special Side Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists THE EDDY DUO

in their amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP" JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS, DANCES etc., etc.

A Special Double Feature Programme—

SEE IT AT THE

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Place

The "Star" Cinema,

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

No Increase in Prices.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

A. C. & D. C. Motor and Dynamo Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders. Sole Agents and Distributor for India:

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum. Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay, Phone 4545.

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS

OF

WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM. COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED . . . .

Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.

Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors, 20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2509.

INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INDIAN TEXT LE PROSPERITY.

Mr. H. Livesay, Director of Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, gave an address to the Chamber's representative on the Indian trade. In the course of his address he said that if ever there was a time when attention to British trade and its immediate prospects in India was required it was just now. It was the immediate duty of every Chamber of Commerce in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire in particular to take a real and serious interest in the trend of legislation in India and its effects on their hitherto gigantic export trade with that country. He than placed before his audience a few facts and figures taken from the General Review published by the Department of Overseas Trade clearly indicating the direction in which those responsible for the fiscal policy of India were being permitted to wreck their way. Speaking particularly of the cotton trade the speaker remarked that foreign competition was mainly confined to the Japanese. He then referred to the most momentous changes that had taken place in India in the past two years viz., the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme and the opening of the first national Legislatures with a non-official majority in both the Houses. On political events he was of opinion that the politics of India were entering more and more into every branch of trade in and with India. The trade which would undoubtedly suffer most was the cotton trade which was the second largest trade in the United Kingdom and on that account demanded far greater respect than it has so far been accorded by the Secretary of State for India and other eminent British statesmen. He next referred to the appointment of the Fiscal Tariff Commission and remarked as to how Blackburn and other Chambers should act in face of such startling actual and impending changes and the serious disadvantages to Lancashire operatives and the 300 millions of inarticulate poor consumers in India it was outside his scope to consider but immediate and no uncertain action must be taken. He suggested two alternative lines of action: (a) a strongly worded and seriously considered resolution to be sent from every Chamber of Commerce interested to all Members of Parliament in their particular districts and the Prme Minister and Cabinet Ministers; (b) to place some form of protest before the Indian Fiscal Tariff Commission." In conclusion the speaker laid particular stress on the political and the legislative changes taking place in India and on the apparent lack of interest taken by members of Parliament and the public generally. He emphatically expressed that unless Members of Parliament were fully aroused to their sense of responsibility they would within the next few years be faced with high protective tariffs in India. Indian industrialists and politicians were striving with all their might for the adoption of real and undisguised protective duties.

The Fiscal Commisison is yet touring over the country and nobody can at this stage forsee its recommendations. Thus their recommendations for an out and out protective tariff is a mere posibility. Again supposing the Commission is unanimous on the question of protective tariffs as they ought to be, the Government of India's accepting those recommendatiensss in the spirit in which they are made is a second possibility. Thus interested parties in England are troubling themselves in a matter which may at this stage be truly termed a possibility on a possibility. What will be their plight when they will see a real protectionist policy being established in the country.

BACKBAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

"Capital" Dated the 5th January says:—"Nothing seems to have damped the ardour of the Government of Bombay in the matter of development. In the press-noet issued last week we learn that the East Colaba Reclamation Scheme has been approved. This will add 132 acres on the Harbour side of Colaba altogether apart from the Backbay Reclamation and will add over a crore of rupees to the cost. I am inclined to think that the Government are making a mistake in taking up this scheme at this time since it is extremely doubtful that buyers will be found for all the land which is to be reclaimed and no wise businessman would like to put the market against himself by over-production. One wonders where all the required money for the purpose of buying several lacs of square yards and for putting up buildings on them is to come from. The problems of value which have baffled bigger heads seemed to be altogether ignored by the Government of Bombay. I would commend to them the story of the Dutch Ship coming from the East Indies who found it more profitable to throw into the sea half their cargo of spices in order to equate the supply with the demand."

COTTON CESS.

The Government of India have sent a circular letter to the Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce on the question of the levy of a Cess on cotton to meet certain expenditure in conection with the Central Cotton Committee. The matter arose out of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee which recommended that a cess of eight annas per bale should be levied on all cotton consumed in the mills in India as well as on all cotton exported in order to provide for funds for additional staff required to cope with the expansion of work on cotton recommended by the Committee. The Government of India, however, were unable to accept the proposal at the time since the method suggested by the Committee was not in consonance with the financial arrangements under the Reforms Scheme. The Question has now been re-opened by the Indian Central Cotton Committee who discussed the matter at their first meeting held at Bombay on the 21st of June, 1921. Briefly their recommendations were that a cess of four annas per bale of 400 pounds (lbs.) should be imposed on all commercial cotton as well as on all exports and that the method of collecting should be left to the Government of India to decide. The imposition of the cess is recommended for a period of 5 years in the first instance on the condition that provision is made for its reduction before expiry of that period should the Central Cotton Committee recommend this course. The proposal as put forward by the Central Cotton Committee is free from some of the objections previously urged against recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee inasmuch as it is contemplated that the proceeds of the cess should be devoted exclusively towards the expenses of the Central Cotton Committee and in particular towards the provision of funds to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to technological and agricultural research on cotton. Before considering this matter the Government of India have invited the views of the Local Governments and the Chambers on the following points:—(a) whether it is desirable that a cess should be imposed on cotton to meet expenditure connected with the activities of the Committee; (b) If so whether the cess should be confined to exports or should be extended to all cotton consumed in the mills as recommended by the Committee; and (c) In the event of the Local Governments or the Chambers as the case may be, favouring the application of the cess to all commercial cotton whether the best method of collection would be at the mills and ports as suggested by the Committee or at the baling presses and whether in either case any difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the consent of the Durbars of Indian States to the collection of cess from mills located in their territories. One hopes that after the Government of India have decided upon the levy of the cess a serious effort towards the improvement of the technological and agricutural sides of the cotton will be taken up so as to improve the crop which now compares very unfavourably with the American and Egyptian. It has been also reported that at the last meeting of the Central Cotton Committee the subject of awarding scholarships for training Indians as experts was taken up and it was decided that six scholarships of Rs. 150 each per month should be given. It is hoped that the Government of India will promptly act upon the recommendation of the Committee.

JAPANESE PLANS TO AID EXPORTS.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce is making supreme efforts to restore the export trade which has fallen off 50 per cent in the past two years and to that end it has recently urged the advisability of establishing a special financial institution. The International Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, Limited. The proposal is under the consideration of the Annual Conference of Chambers of Commerce. The subscribed capital of the proposed Corporation would be two hundred million Yens divided into two million shares of hundred Yens each. In the month of March last year the Government of India were also seriously considering the question of the possibility of forming in this country a Financial Corporation for helping the export trade and to that end had invited the views of Indians business interests particularly with regard to the two questions:—(a) of a Government guarantee; and (b) of the possibility of forming in this country guaranteeing corporation. The Government seem to have abandoned the idea as nothing has been heard in conection with that Corporation.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 19th,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	10 29
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 21
April	—
May	10 19
June	—
July	10 15
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 78
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	18 10
May	18 25
July	18 50

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—noon call

Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		19 00	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	17 62	17 80
	May	17 28	17 46
	July	16 82	17 00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16 15	—
	July	16 26	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	10 19
February	10 14
March	10 15
April	10 12
May	10 13
June	10 10
July	10 8
August	9 98
September	9 87
Oct.	9 76
Novembers	9 68
December	9 67

Tone:— Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	17 55
February	17 60
March	17 70
April	17 85
May	18 00
June	18 15
July	18 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 80	Nominal.
,, ,, Fully Good	7 10	
,, ,, Fine	7 60	
,, No. 1 Oomre, Good	8 15	
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	8 65	
,, ,, ,, Fine	9 15	
,, Broach, Good	8 75	
,, ,, Fully Good	9 25	
,, ,, Fine	9 75	
,, Scinde, Good	6 50	
,, ,, Fully Good	7 00	
,, ,, Fine	7 50	

New York, Jan. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	21,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York March	17 77
,, ,, ,, May	17 41
,, ,, ,, July	16 96
,, ,, ,, Oct.	16 33
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 81
Futures at New Orleans May	16 40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
De. Foreign	65 3/6

New York, Jan. 21st.

Deman Bills	420 87

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21st.

On London in Paris	52 05
In Germe y	843 0
In Italy	96 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 92
Christiania	26 90
Amsterdam	11 58
Switzerland	21 67

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Mid. American Spot	10
Sakelliridis	19

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 21ts.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/4
Silver 34 3/4 Quiet and easier	

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	162 1/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb, Sellers Firmly held	18 1/4
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Jan.-April	29 3
Months	Paid
Buyers etc. May-Augt.	29 3/8

Tone. Done buyers

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 87
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 85 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	6 3/4
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sucet	£ 16 1/8
India 7p.c. Loan	£ 1061/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 79 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 5/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	60 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	53 1/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	9 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone.— Irregular

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 19th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-64 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	[46
BARLETTA RUSSO 62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	46/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	46/9
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb	
Recid	+

Toue:—Firm fair trade

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£102 1/2
National	£ 38

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan 19th.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/3

Tone:—Firm not offered no business

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 23.

To-day Reuter reported 7 points lower in New York furthers and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 432 and continuously declined till Rs. 418¼. It then advanced till Rs. 421 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 420. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 421. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 423 and closed at Rs. 421½. Fine M. G. Oomra. December-January opened at Rs. 342 and after touching Rs. 355 went up to Rs. 347 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 361 and going up to Rs. 365 dropped to Rs. 349½ remaining Rs. 353 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 295 and March also the same naminal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone on Saturday last with a fairly Good demand for nice ready lots of Berar and Central Provinces cotton, and about 7000 bs. are reported to have changed bands on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 23rd

Fully Good Broach April/May,	421 1/2
,, ,, Bengal Dec/Jan.	297
,, ,, ,, March	297
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	346
,, ,, March	354

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23rd

F. G. M. G. Broach April May	422
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	298
,, ,, March	300
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./Jan.	348
,, ,, March	354

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 23rd.

Description	Super-Fine F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	—	342	3 7	1 97
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	370	355	340	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	400	385	3 70	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	385	370	355	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 21nd Jan, 1923

Cotton	25,994 Bes
Wheat	43.42 Cwt
Linseed	Nil
Rapeseed	268 ,,
Gingelseed	3 179 ,,
Popyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnu	5,198 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	5,561 ,,
Myrabollams	7,851 ,,
Cottonseed	16,030 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	112
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	33
Rafra	1,757 ,,
Coal	2,279 Ton

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6-30 p. m. Jan. 23rd.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	70 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	80 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0
Teelseed Black	59 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	— —
Mowraseed	7 0 0
Barley	48 0 0
Castorseeds	42 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	37 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	— —
Linseed May	13 15 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	— —

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	— —
Teelsted, Black	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0
Groundnuts	— —
Jawa	— —
Mowrassed	7 8 0
Farley	— —
Castorseeds	8 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 3 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23rd.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 25/32
Bank Demand	1-3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/32
Fcs, Demand	335
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shangai	266
Japan	1701/2
Singapore	176

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Jan. 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-5-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-2-6.
Bars silver ready 91-4-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 90-6-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 89-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 23-32.
On London Bank's selling T T 183 11/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/8.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Banks selling D D Frcs. 339.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 359.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 349.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 171.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 200.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 267.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 176.
On New York Bank's selling D D 364.
London Gold ready sh. 97-6.
London Silver ready d. 34-12.
London Silver forward d. 34-8.
Tone of Silver Quiet Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.21.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.70.
Belgium Exchange 54.20.
Italian Exchange 96.40.
German Exchange Mrks. 833.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper 58.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 102/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 63.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 63.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due (1929 to 490 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 491 96.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340 x.d., India 121, Central 37/8. Tata Bank 19/12 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2760, Alliance 320, Apollo 92/8, By. Cotton 1235, By. Dyeing 1657/8, Bradbury 1075, Century 945, Cent. India 4490, Colaba Land 2525, Coorla 290 x., Cresscent 577/8, Currimbhoy 1557/8, David 1547/8, Edw. Sassoon 630, Fazulbhoy 1450, Finlay 1820, Ind. Bleaching 225 Ind. Malwa 640, Jamshed Mfg. 535, Kastoorchand 1250, Kohinoor 2235, Meyer Sassoon 390, New Great 885, New City 780, Pabani 955, Pearls 1005, Phoenix 1045, Premier 220, Planet 300, Shapurji 380, Standard 2400n, Swan 1350, Swadeshi 4515, Tata Mill 1400n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 735, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. J. 145pc., Bt. Burma Pref 10/8, B. Tramway 12½, B. Flour 1625, Bond's Cement 39/8, Ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord 250x.d., Katni Defd 1300x.d., New India 12/8, Tata Iron Ord 27/8, Tata Iron Defd 220, Tata Iron N. Ord 6/8, Tata iron N. Defd 220, Tata Hydro 770x.d., Tata Oil 70 and Scindia Steam 3.

BAN ON RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you will kindly insert the following in your valued paper.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. have issued a cercular prohibiting all their staff from taking part in the races, under penalty of losing their services. This is no doubt a right step in the right direction to save their staff from falling into evil and bring themselves into misfortunes, misery and ruination.

I wish other firms would follow in their footsteps and save their staff from being led into this evil leading to vices and miseries or put some sort of sheck to save them from this evil snare which profits temporarily a few only at the cost of majority, but who also ultimately have to row in the same boat.

It is also important that Government should take immediate steps to stop all sport clubs which purely encourage gambling under disguise.—Yours, etc.

R. IBRAHIM.

Jan. 20.

BENGALI LADY ASSAULTED

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

The "Servant" of January, 20 writes:—

Yesterday evening the whole city was agog with excitement as the shocking report ran through it which said that after the public meeting held in South Calcutta, on an open ground near Mr. C. R. Das' house, had dispersed at about 4-45 p.m., the police indulged in violent assaults on the people, who were going away peacefully. Among them a middle-aged Bengallee lady was assaulted with lathi by a high Police Officer in such a brutally violent fashion that she dropped down unconscious on the spot and was conveyed immediately after by the volunteers in a motor car to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. The news was so startling as to be alomst unbelievable inasmuch as one could hardly imagine a situation, even in the present stormy days of repression, that could possibly produce such an unthinkable eventuality. To get at the fact our representative went to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and on reaching there at 8 p.m., he learnt from a doctor on duty that the wounded lady was actually brought there in an unconcious state. Directed by the Sardar Durwan, he went into the Zenama ward upstairs and found the lady lying prostrate on a cot with an ice-bag placed on her head. She was badly injurned in the head, the part of it containing the wound had been already shaved clean by the attending surgeon and the wound itself was covered with a lint-piece from which blood was oozing out. A part of her head was swollen. The whole sight was sickening. The particulars about her identity could not till then be ascertained for she had continued to be unconscious at the time when the doctor attended her last about half an hour before (7-30 p.m.) A few minute after, a nurse informed the doctor on duty that the lady had regained consciousness about a quarter to 8 p.m., on which he went to see her. And as he asked her naem, etc., for filling up the patient's history ticket, she could not answer at once. As the doctor repeated his questions several times loudly and bent down to reach his ears close to her mouth in order to catch her words, she spoke falteringly in a very feeble vioce uttering the few words painfully with great strain and exertion. It was gathered from what she said that her name was Sm. Hemnalini Ghosh and Gabha (Dist. Barisal) was her native village; she lived at Nakuleskartola in Kalighat at the house of Sivakali she complained of an great pain in her head and was unable was to speak further. The lady looked to be of about 45 years old.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unrolled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowayaram, Tinne Districts.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

DR. MANN'S LECTURE.

On Thursday 12th January, 1922, Dr. Harold Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, delivered a lecture on "Cotton Cultivation" in the hall of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas was in the chair.

The lecturer commenced by saying that cotton was a crop of very great importance. It is one of the chief factors in the life of many a country and India is no exception. The United States, which is the foremost cotton growing country in the world, has produced a little over 80 lakhs of bales this year, and India produced in 1918-19, forty lakhs. So that with more effort in the future, India may be able to produce as much as the U. S. A. In Bombay, cotton is of special importance, as it has one-fourth of the area under cultivation in India, and out of a total of 40 lakhs of bales valued at 81 crores of rupees in 1918-19, Bombay accounted for 8¼ lakhs of bales valued at 19 crores. The most concentrated areas under cotton cultivation in India are Berar and Khandesh. Cotton is also grown in Hyderabad, United Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and Madras. The best quality is grown in Southern India and Gujerat, and then comes the cotton of Central India, known as Oomros. The whole of Northern India, except for the Canal Colonies in the Punjab which grow Punjab American, is known under the commercial name of Bengals and is of low quality.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain why it is that there are variations in the quality of cotton grown in different parts of the country. There are a number of reasons, but the most important is the difference in conditions under which cotton is grown. With the help of a diagram on the board and lantern slides, the lecturer showed some features of the structure of the cotton plant, and explained how the earlier and later formation of the bolls on the branches growing directly from the stem and from secondary branches resulted in their yielding cotton of lower or higher staple respectively. He illustrated this by showing how in Northern India, where cotton is sown in June, the season is relatively short, on account of the approach of the cold weather, and, where, consequently, the quality is low; and how in southern India, which has the advantage of having two monsoons and practically no cold weather, the plant enjoys a longer growing season and consequently yields better quality cotton. The same holds true in the case of Gujarat.

The lecturer then proceeded to answer the question very often asked why we do not grow American and Egyptian cotton in India in place of the varieties grown at present. But exotics cannot be grown in India with success. You cannot transport cotton from one place to another without the plant undergoing great deterioration. Between 1857 and 1864 the Government of India tried experiments in several parts of India to grow American cotton, and for this purpose, it brought out American planters to experiment with American seeds, but in what part of India do we find any trace of these experiments? The only place where we find a survival of their efforts is in Dharwar. The Agricultural Department a few years' back introduced the American variety in the Punjab. At first it met with success, but in the long run the yield and quality began to deteriorate, and this year its quality has gone off altogether. The only course is to improve the plant from within and to carry on a process of selection from the different types already growing in the country. For instance, a few years ago it was feared that the quality of Broach had greatly deteriorated; but the Agricultural Department saved the situation by evolving a pure type of Surat cotton and giving out pure seed for sowing on 6,000 acres in the Broach tract, and this would be sufficient to produce seed which would cover 80,000 to 90,000 acres.

The future of India lies in producing cotton of better quality. We must, however, see that the cultivator gets an adequate price for the better variety produced by him. There is a great confusion as to what the best type of cotton is. The trade wants long staple, lustre and strength; the ginner wants the most ginning out-turn; the cultivator, on the other hand, wants the highest yield. If, therefore, the cultivator is to be induced to grow cotton of superior staple, the trade should make it a profitable venture for the cultivator.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SIR HORMASJI WADIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be interesting to your readers to learn that Sir Hormasji Wadia who has rightly possessed the mentality of our distinguished countryman the late Sir Pherojshah Mehta, the Lion of Bombay, has made a magnificent speech in the "Malaviya Conference." Sir Hormasji said that he was a co-operator in the right sense. He honestly believed that non-co-operation especially mass civil disobedience might bring chaos and disorder. He had faith in the reforms which he was wholeheartedly trying to make successful. But later experience told him that they could not preserve the honour and dignity of his brothers. He continued that he was bitterly dissatisfied at the repressions which are meant to stamp out the liberty of speech and the liberty of Press the two essentials of civilisation. For, he said, "what is life without liberty." He asked the Ministers and the Executive Councillors to resign at once when their opinion was totally neglected by the bureaucracy.

We are quite sure the Moderates will rally round to our country's cause and serve her in the hour of distress.—Yours, etc.

TARUN BHATTACHARJEE.

ALL ABOUT GAOL LIFE.

I

District Jail,
Lucknow, 27-12-21.

To,

The Superintendent,
District Jail,
Lucknow,

Sir,—We understand that our twelve colleagues from Lucknow who were confined with us in this jail for the last two weeks or more were removed to the Central Jail yesterday. We further understand that they are being subjected to a different treatment there from what they received here till yesterday morning and the conveniences which were allowed to them here have been withdrawn. We have noticed that a studied attempt is being made by officers of the United Provinces Government to make distinctions between different national workers. For an identical offence our coworkers have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one day to eighteen months. Some have got the simple variety, others have been honoured with rigorous imprisonment. A few have been given what is termed "preferential" treatment and some are treated in a manner which can only be described as inhuman.

You have, for reasons best known to you, disallowed our request to see the Jail Manual. Two printed circulars dealing with the treatment of under-trial prisoners and those sentenced to simple imprisonment were, however, shown to us yesterday by the Jailer. From these we find that even under-trial political prisoners in this jail have been denied the common privileges provided by the rules. We are unable to understand what reasons of high policy dictate this variety of treatment towards political prisoners in this province.

We informed you verbally on a previous occasion that we did not seek or desire any convenience which was denied to our colleagues. We again wish to impress upon you, and through you the Government, that we desire no privileges and no special conveniences which are denied to other political prisoners here or elsewhere in the province. We make no complaint that some of our number are subjected to hardships. We did not seek jail to avoid hardships. We have come here fully prepared to suffer for the cause which is dear to us and which by God's grace will triumph before long.

Will you therefore kindly make immediate arrangements to give us the same treatment as is accorded to our co-workers? We wish to recognise no class distinctions in our army of Swaraj.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) Motilal Nehru, Sd. Mohanlal Nehru Sd. Shamlal Nehru, Sd. K. G. Jajoru, Sd. Purshotamdas Tandan, Sd. Ranendranath Basu, Sd. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sd. Radhakrishna Bhargava, Sd. Madanmohan Chaturvedi, Sd. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, Sd. Shree Gopal Das Vaishya, Sd. Ramnath M. Gurtoo, Sd. Ibrahim Haj, Sd. Maqsud Alam.—"Young India."

II

The result of the above representation, and the subsequent events, which help us to steal a glance behind the massive walls of the Lucknow goal, and generally enlighten us as to the condition of things in U. P., are described in two letters by Shreemati Swarupdevi Ranjit Pandit, daughter of Pandit Motilalji, which we print below: :—

'Two or three days after the joint letter to the Superintendent the Lucknow Jail twelve (Khaliquzzaman, M. Calamatulla, Shaikh Shaukatali and others) were retransferred from the Central Jail to the District Jail and were again accorded special treatment. During the five days they had spent in the Central Jail they were treated as ordinary S. I. prisoners. They were however allowed to keep their own clothes.

'The U. P. Government has decided to collect political prisoners as far as possible in 4 jails—the District Jails of Lucknow, Benares, Barreilly and Agra. All non-political prisoners are being sent away from these jails so that the 'politicals' may not corrupt them. In pursuance of this policy large numbers of ordinary convicts have been sent away already from the Lucknow District Jail and "politicals' are arriving there from the neighbouring districts. It is said that political prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment will be treated as if they had been sentenced to simple imprisonment only. They may also be allowed to use their own clothes and beddings. They will be given the jail ratidns. This arrangement is being made in Lucknow. Perhaps the three other special jails will follow suit. At the same time it is said that some political prisoners in Naini Jail in Allahabad are being made to do the full amount of grinding. The treatment of prisoners in other jails depends largely on the personal whims of the Superintendents and Jailers. In the Agra Jail a number of the "politicals" have been accorded special treatment such as the "specials" are getting in Lucknow. Many others, however, amongst whom are members of the Provincial Congress Committee, are not so treated.

'The favoured ones who are getting "preferential" treatment in Lucknow and Agra are not very happy about it. Many of them would indeed be very pleased if this favour was withdrawn and they were put on the same footing as their co-workers in Lucknow, as you know, a letter to this effect was sent to the Superintendent of the jail. I have heard that in Agra also people are fretting about it.

'Larger numbers of arrests were made in Lucknow last week—as many as 92 being arrested in one day. The pace was too hot for the Government and the Jail authorities complained loudly of overcrowding. The Lucknow District Jail had one day 120 men more than the regulations permit. The stock of blankets was exhausted with the result that the volunteers arrested were not provided with sufficient covering for the night. One worn out patchy blanket was all that was given to some. It has been very cold here and the poor volunteers in the jail suffered a lot from cold. The food and water arrangements in jail also broke down occasionally.

'The method of making arrests in Lucknow has been very peculiar. The police used to take their prison vans to crowded throughfares and loudly call for persons willing to go to jail. Large numbers immediately volunteered and filled the van and even occupied the roof. Many boys and others who were not properly enrolled volunteers rushed in. Even Government servants, who had not resigned their posts, have offered themselves for arrest in the excitement of the moment. The Congress Committee here is doing its best to stop the boys from acting in this manner and otherwise to regulate the work and make the volunteers more disciplined. Congress work here, as indeed in the rest of the province, is largely in the hands of new comers who are inexperienced. Almost all the old workers are in jail. Practically the whole Provincial C. C. was arrested in Allahabad last month. In spite of this, however, there is yet no lack of workers or enthusiasm. Almost every district has thousands of volunteers who parade daily, do social service and sometimes watch and ward, picket wineshops etc. The universal complaint is that the authorities do not arrest.

'Father and brother are both well. They are indeed profiting by the rest which Government has ordained for them. Father is taking lessons in spinning and will soon be able to produce thick yarn. He finds it a little tedious. He is also reading Hindi.'

III

'The influx of a large number of political prisoners in the District Jail here has evidently upset all official arrangements.

'The Government does not appear to be capable of making even decent arrangements for the convicts. There is a shortage of blankets and iron-pans, and water, and many persons here had to starve because of this. Arrests, however, continue to be made although the authorities have exhibited their incompetency in making arrangements for those arrested.

'A reliable story comes from Sultanpur to the effect that a political prisoner who shouted "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" was subjected to brutal and inhuman treatment.

'You must have seen that the Government has reduced the sentences on Pandits Krishna Kant and Govind Malaviya from 18 months' rigorous to 6 months' simple. Sit Gur Narain Khanna and Syed Mohiuddin who were tried for the same offence together with the Malaviyas were also sentenced to 18 months' R. I. each, but their sentences were not reduced. It is said, indeed, they are being made to do hard labour in the Naini Jail.'—"Young India."

TENANTS V. LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The conditions on which a house was let to a man in Bombay were not signed by the tenant as being accepted. They were generally printed on the counterfoil of the receipt that was given for the rent paid.

Now, from the beginning of the new year a new form has been substituted and the landlords or their constituted agents are hurrying to take signatures of the tenants on the counterfoils whereas the rules of tenancy are printed. There is also a sentence added to the effect, "your tenancy commences from 1st January 1922." This evidently on signing becomes a new contract and the tenants however long he may be occupying the premises comes under the category of new tenants. He thus loses all the protection of the Rent Act and becomes subject to any obnoxious conditions which the landlord may have inserted.

I would like to warn your readers that they should not sign the new conditions not accept the new tenancy unless and until they consult their pleaders.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Girgaum,
Jan. 16.

PT. RADHA MOHAN GOKULJI IN JAIL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I interviewed Pt. Radha Mohan Gokulji, late Superintendent of our Ashrama at Nagpur Central Jail, day before yesterday. He looked much healthier than when he was outside the Jail inspite of a lot of opium, which he used while outside on account of some heart disease, not being supplied to him. He said he was increasing in weight. The food supplied to him consisted of half a seer of milk, 1½ Chhataks of butter, 9 wheat-cakes and rice, with the usual dirty pulses and vegetables which he usually did not take. He observes fasts on every Monday and intends to do so till the attainment of Swaraj. He wore half yellow and half black cap showing that he was one of the I. G.'s (Infirm Gang) of the prison. He is, therefore, not bound to do the full task. He told us of the fresh schemes of work for turning them into action as soon as he is out. Only 15 minutes were allowed for interview. After depositing "The Holy Quran." and "The Life of the Prophet" for him we retired.—Yours, etc.

K. C. SHANUE
and others.

Ashayoga Ashram,
Nagpur, C. P. 17-1-22.

A CONFIRMATION.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

The report recently wired about the forfeiture of security of the keepers of "Akali" and "Siyasat" newspapers, has after all been confirmed. Order of forfeiture of security of Rs. 2,000, under the Press Act, was served on the keepers of both presses last evening. It appears that orders were actually issued, but were delayed in service.

THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will please publish the following:—

In your yesterday's issue the lengthy debate in the Legislative Assembly over Mr. Ishwer Saran's motion for the abandonment of the repressive policy and the convening of a Round Table Conference of the leaders of India representing various shades of opinions has attracted much attention of the readers. The negation of it clearly shows how far the Assembly is really representative of the wishes of the people who are so eagerly awaiting such a pacifying conference. In the debate Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir William Vincent, our wise Home Member, have talked plentifully about the peace and order of the people. They seem to be afraid of the movement of Civil Disobedience that is to be shortly inaugurated by the N. C. Operators as the last resort. Shall I be allowed to ask whether they have at all stretched their mind to think from what proceeds this voluntary disobedience of the laws of the country? Have they ever pondered over the fact that these so-called mischievous Non-Co-operators have real grievances to be redressed and that they are not wholly wanton in their bitter step? Is it not necessary for the Government to respond to the legitimate desires of the people and strike at the root cause of the discontent before they can expect any peace proceeding from contentment of the people? The Government should bear in mind that peace enforced by arms is no peace at all in the real sense of the term, and therefore, they should learn to value the real peace resulting from the gratification of the public desires. Further let it be made clear once for all that the Non-Cooperators neither want to destroy the present Government nor do they invite anarchy as is supposed in official circles, but they do desire a change in the existing system. They want a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Lastly shall I be forgiven if I make bold to advise Mr. Jamnadas and Sir William Vincent and other politicians of their type not to come in the way directly or indirectly of the proposed Round Table Conference, that is so anxiously looked to by the people and the outcome of which is expected to spread the real peace and order into the country?—Yours, etc.

SHANTILAL MANGALDAS SHAH.

APPEAL TO RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the Notification appearing in the Press on 7th instant over the signature of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the loss or damage to any property or life during the recent riots in the city on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 17th of November I wish to invite the attention of the Ratepayers' Association and other taxpayers in the city to the wording of section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act under which this notice purports to have been issued. The date of the hearing, as announced in the notice, is fixed on the 1st of February and it is addressed to all taxpayers and persons liable to pay taxes in the wards A to G to appear or by a pleader to urge any ground of exemption from the payment of compensation that may be awarded. In view of the large amounts claimed by various persons and bodies it is necessary that the Ratepayers' Association and other persons interested should bestir themselves in time and call upon the claimants to prove their various claims strictly and to urge such defences as may be thought just and proper under the circumstances.

Each locality had not its own rioters but the disturbers of the public peace went backwards and forwards. Hence the inquiry will not be an easy one and unless proper steps are taken in time to place the actual facts before the Magistrate, great hardship and even injustice might result. Such a contingency ought to be avoided. The riots were deplorable enough. But it will also be sad if innocent ratepayers were penalised through failure or inability on their part as a body to put all the facts before the Magistrate. It may be mentioned in passing that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had invited these claims and particulars by publishing a notice in the English dailies about a month ago. The present notice as it stands is quite general and gives no information as to the particular localities or persons that are to be affected by the action to be taken under this section. Before I bring my remarks to a close I should like to refer to a corresponding English Act, Riot (Damages) Act (of 49850 Vict. C 38) 1886 especially to section 3.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NAVALKAR.

ASTROLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your paper recently you were kind enough to publish the report of the Indian Astrological Conference, held at Poona, where the 'Bharatiya Jyotirmandala,' (Indian Astrological Society) was founded. At the first meeting of this society, it was decided that eminent astrologers, as members of this society should collect a number of horoscopes, and should study particular houses and aspects (of the horoscopes) for research work. I am asked to collect horoscope data of eminent medical practitioners and also of those who have contributed to the science of medicine by research work. Therefore, through your columns, I make an appeal to the medical practitioners of India, to help this work of Astrological research, by kindly supplying me with the following information viz. Time of birth, date, month, year and any particular incidents in life, of importance. My address is:—123, Grant Medical College Hostel, Byculla, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. APTE.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

OFFICIAL EXCESS IN U. P.

The "Leader" writes:—

Reports of and protests against alleged police excesses in dealing with volunteers and the dispersal of mobs continue to be received by us very frequently from many districts of these provinces. We have published a very limited number of these, though not always in the form in which they have been received, a few we have referred back to local authorities and still others we have not at all dealt with. They are so many and come from such widely different places often from non-party sources, that they cannot all be put down as products of malicious misrepresentation and extremist imagination. Making allowances for exaggeration and remembering the traditions of the subordinate ranks of Indian police and the tendency among the higher authorities to give them a free hand, they appear to have a substratum of truth and it is probable that either through loss of temper or with a view to strike terror among the volunteers and a sympathising public the police have at places resorted to illegitimate and undesirable methods in dealing with what has often proved a trying situation. We have already published the resolutions passed by the Partabgarh Bar Association with respect to the alleged high-handedness of the police at that station. We publish to-day the pretty strong resolutions passed by the Meerut Bar Association which give a clear indication of the behaviour complained against, and call for stringent action if the allegations made be substantially or even partly true. Whatever may be the view of some people with regard to the advisability of the Bar Associations dealing with topics outside the administration of justice in court, few will venture to question their responsible character and suggest that such specifice resolutions would have been passed on pure unsubstantiated hearsay. A truce must be called to these excesses and wherever there is sufficient non-official testimony to substantiate the allegations, their perpetrators must be severely dealt with. May we hope to hear less of them in future?

THE MINERS' WAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will please publish the following in your esteemed paper:—

"In the seventh of January issue of "Commerce" "King Cole" has issued an ukase condemning the Trade Union Congress, and fixing the blame for the lesser out-put of coal on a small increased wage that suffering capitalists vouchsafed to the down-trodden miners of Jharia and the other Indian coalfields. Miners must be saved from political agitators. Increased wages mean lesser out-put. King Cole's logic. I suppose, assures him that lesser wages would mean greater output. That he does not suggest a reversion to the lash, imprisonment for those who do not work, a Mining Labour Act which would enable the capitalist either to extract work or would get the worker into jail is the humane aspect of his logic and masterly grasp of facts. The capitalist has, in his humanity, to suggest that they cannot civilise India without such obvious necessities and they could secure the kindly services of at least a few of Gods of Darjeeling.

Any reasonable human being would consider the present wages to be wholly inadequate to the increased cost in living and that the increased wage is not enough even for the bare essentials of life but capitalist's logic can comprehend only truths that would increase their enormous dividends. I would recommend "King Cole" to secure the kindly services of a proper occulist which would make him see facts as they are. Every one knows that the Trade Union Congress at Jharia was a glorious success but to "King Cole's" myopic vision it was a failure. Or is his eyesight so thoroughly ruined that it is past redemption."—Yours, etc.,

G. K. GADGIL.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd January, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Multan humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Jhansi and Allahabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is considerably below the average; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Jodhpur. Both day and night temperatures are below the average at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in Cutch and west Kathiawar humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are slightly to considerably lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jubbulpore and humidity is in excess except in the Berars. Day temperatur is below the average at most stations; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect and day temperature lower than usual. Night temperature is below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Bijapur humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average.

General Remarks.—There has been no appreciable fall of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces and in Sind and parts of the Punjab and in the south of the Peninsula, but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature is generally below the average in the United Provinces, the north Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd January, 1922:—

The disturbance is passing from central into north-east India. It has given nearly general rain in the United Provinces and Central India east with local rain in the east Punjab and the Central Provinces and a few falls in Kashmir and Bihar.

The monsoon has temporarily reappeared in the south-east of the bay and there has been a heavy fall of rain at Port Blair with light local falls in Tenasserim.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Port Blair eight inches; Roorkee one; Benares, Bareilly, Meerut, Mussooree one and a half; Lucknow, Mukteswar, Chakrata, Nowgong, Satna half an inch and Seoni three quarters.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 23.

S S Delta, Hetherington, London.
S S Cymeric Pride, Jones, Australia.
S S Fultala, Fisher, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Seirstad, Kongslen, Antwerp, etc.
S S Cap Recufe, Karanham, Genoa, etc.
S S Clan Macphee, Gourlay, Hamburg, etc.
S S Baron Polworth, Macdonald, Australia.
S S Helios, Brandt, Bangkok.
S S British Peer, Symonds, Mahomerab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Fultala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpet, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Delta, for London.
Steamer Merton Hall for Hull, etc.
Steamer Nippon, for Trieste, etc.

S S Delta:—The P and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Delta, 4733 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 55th inst., a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cymeric Pride:—The steamer Cymeric Pride, 3429 tons, Captain J. Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala, 2708 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Seirstad:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Seidstad, 3754 tons, Captain H. Kongslen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Cape Receife:—The W. and A Graham Company's steamer Cap Receife, 3426 tons, Captain K. Karanham, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macphee:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, 3215 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburgfi with a general cargo.

S S Helios:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H. Brandt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 23.

S S Delta for London:—200 cwt. m. o. p. shell, G. B. Horji.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—12 bales wool, M. Nissim.; 22 bales wool. Gulamhusein H. H. Nurani; 47 bales wool. N. Vazir and Sons.

S S City of London for Glasgow:—450 cwt. linseed cake, Birla Bros.

S S Vitellia for Liverpool:—420 cwt. kismiss, J. Govindjee and Co., 2440 cwt. linseed cake, Birla Bros.; 2110 cwt. groundnut cake, Birla Bros.

S S Vitellia for Glasgow:—1600 cwt groundnut cake, Birla Bros.

S S Vitellia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2000 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Kosmo for New York:—200 bales cotton, G. Virjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Virjee and Co.

S S Madura for Hamburg:—26 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Varzin for Genoa:—9840 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

sed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2001 cwt. castor seed, Gorio Ltd.; 500 cwt. rape seed, Gorio Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co., 575 tons old iron, K. M Nathoo.

S S Seirstad for Antwerp:—392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—10005 cwt. ground nuts, Societa Granaria Italian.

S S Nippon for Venice:—200 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—1 case saffron, F. S. Abdulkyum; 60 case butter, Parisdan Dairy Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Tata and Co.; 4 cwt. 21 lbs. rhino horns, J. Laljee and Co.; 8 cwt. fishmaws, H. A. Mohamad and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, O. M. Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—5 cwt. 3qrs. 4lbs. ivory, V. Kalidas and Co.; 0-, 0- 27lbs. ivory, F. K N Miance; 200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama:—1 cwt. 18lbs. Ivory, F. K N Miance, 7 cwt 2yrs, 25 lbs. ivory, V. Kalidas and Co.

S S Awa aru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Y K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N. Fotelally and Co.

S S Muttra for Yokkaichi:—500 bales

S S Muttra for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, S. J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokohama—300 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T. M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 23.

S S Gairsoppa from Rangoon. Agents:—P I S N Co.:—325 pieces teak posts, 861 pieces teak planks, 280 pieces teak decks, 1415 pieces bdles teak scantlings, 775 bdles, teak scantlings bdles teak scantlings, 775 bdles teak battens, 3828 bdles teak squares, 150z teak quares and ends, 6234 cases candles, 200 cases b. grease.

S S Laguna from Cardiff. Agents:—Scindia S. N. Co.:—6487 tons coal.

S S Tyne Maru from Cardiff. Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—6948 tons coal.

S S Trelyon from Delagoa Bay. Agents:—B. I S N Co:—7135 tons coal.

S S Seirstad from Cardiff. Agents:—Scindia Steam Navigation Co.:—9361 tons coal.

S S Lanka from Badagaira. Agents:—East India S. N. Co.:—2255 bags copra.

S S Garmula from Rangoon. Agents:—P. I. S. N. Co.:—100294 bags rice, 185 cases cooking oil, 466 bags cotton seeds, 1 bdle tea, 5 cases cotton p. goods, 59 bdles gunnies 3 cases cigars.

London, Jan. 19.

Clan Urquhart arrived London evening of seventeenth.

Clan Mackinnon left Liverpool afternoon of the nineteenth.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

Sale of Work of the Girl Guides' Association, High Court Gardens, 5 p.m.

Mr. "Lalit's" lecture on "Satyagraha of Devotees. Mira Mahrani." At the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 26.

Farewell performance by the Bandman Opera Company, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 27.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m. "The Queries" open at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 28.

The s. s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The following are the Annual Examination results of the above Academy of Indian Music:—

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the outward Mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

THE LATE POPE BENEDICT XV.

For the repose of the soul of the late Pope Benedict XV there will be a Solemn Office of the Dead at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday next, (29th instant) at 6 p.m. and Pontifical Requiem Mass on Monday next at 7-30 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the solemn dirge on Sunday evening and pontificate the next morning.

THE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Owing to the death of His Holiness the Pope, the Bandra Portguese Institute's Variety Entertainment, which was to have taken place on the 22nd for the benefit of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation has been postponed to Sunday 5th February at the Gloria Church School Hall at 6-30 p.m.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha the following public lectures will be delivered at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall:—

Wednesday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. by Mr. Lalit:—"Satyagraha of Devotees. Mira Mahrani" with Bhajans. Mr. S. R. Bomonji will preside.

Saturday the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. by Mr. S. K. Bomonjee on present situation.

Sunday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. by Swami Satya Devoy Rise of Nations."

CORRECTION.

In the letter under the heading "An Appeal to South Indians of Bombay" which appeared in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle." In the last line but five of the first column the word "generally" should read "generously." In the second column the word "address" in the fifth line should be "dress", and the word "hopeles" in the last line, but two appearing in the phrase "your own hopeless Province of Kerala" should read "hapless."

BASSEIN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of the Catholics of Bassein was held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at Wadi, "Orebhat" Papdi, Bassein, for the purpose of considering the situation arising from the stoppage of divine and religious services and marriages. The people had heard with deep regret, of the sad news of the death of His Holiness the Pope. Before commencing the proceedings, the gathering knelt down on solemn silence and offered up prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased Supreme Pontifi.

SANGIT PRAVESHIKA.

6th year:—Master Sadashiv Dattatraya Apte. Master Balkrishna Raghunath Deodhar.

5th year:—Master Dhananjaya Rajaram Inamdar, Master Vaman Vasudeo Phadke, Master Ramchandra Gopal Purohit, Mr. Ganesha Dattatraya Tambe, Master Shankar Sriod Bodas, Master Laxman Shripad Bodas.

3rd year:—Master Vishnudas Mangesh Shirali, Master Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, Master Pandhurang Ganesh Kulkarni, Master Dattatraya Nilkanth Joshi, Miss Yasmin Surveyor, Master Vinayak Ganesh Khire, Master Master Shankar Gopal Athavale, Master Shamrao Shivaram Kulkarni, Miss Pirojbai Dhurandhar, Master Parsharam Sitaram Garge, Master Nilkanth Shavaram Kulkarni, Master Laxman Vinayak Dandvate.

1st year:—Master Dattatraya Vithal Madnerkar, Master Ramkrishna Gangadhar Joshi, Master Vasudeo Govind Joshi, Master Vaman Dattaraya Kulkarni, Miss Sita Mangesh Shirali, Miss Dina Framroz Gamdhi, Master Shankar Vasudeo Dhole, Miss, Sushila Devi, Master Mahadeo Narayan abhyankar, Master Shridhar Mahadeo Narakedakar Master Dattatraya Narayan Abhyankar Master Gajanan Sitaram Kelc, Miss Freni Merwanji Soonawala, Miss Mani Merwanji Soonawala.

SHIVAJI CHHATRAPATI HIGH SCHOOL.

In connection with the Bhandari Middle School at Malvan (Ratnagiri District) it is proposed to start a High School to be styled "Shivaji Chatrapati High School" for imparting education up to the school leaving examination to the sons of the Bombay Postmen, Telegraph, Police and other non-clerical employees of Konkan, living in Bombay—by granting loan (co-operative) scholarships, to be recovered in five years' time after their being employed, either in Government or in commercial and industrial firms in Bombay. The Bhandari school which was started at Malwan in 1897, is now continuing the school course up to the fifth standard and hence, the object of raising it to the seventh standard, for the benefit of the sons of the low-paid employees, who can not afford to give higher education, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny who had taken up this cause in January 1919, while at Malvan, is now leaving for Malwan to undertake the propaganda work, and will deliver his first lecture on Thursday the 26th and another on Sunday the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on "Advantages of loan scholarships and progressive education," in order to start the Shivaji Chhatrapati High School, under the auspices of national co-operative educational society.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will give me some space in your valuable paper.

In 1920, Samalbhai Dyeing, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was floated in Bombay, with a board of Directors of well known Bombay merchants, with a view to open a mill at Nadiad, its Managing Agents being Messrs. Samalbhai Nathubhai and Co.

At the end of 1920 or in the beginning of 1921, so far as I remember, a statutory report was published, but lately within the course of one year no other report is yet to hand.

In or about August 1921, I made inquiries through the medium of "Praja Bandhu". In reply to my inquiry Mr. Vallabhram Chhotalal, one of the Directors, and also concerned in the Firm of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Samalbhai Nathubhai and Co., informed me that the factory is under construction at Nadiad. Since my above inquiry I wrote letters to the Agents at Nadiad, to let me know the progress of work, but without any reply.

I hope that the Directors will kindly explain the real facts as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

VADILAL CHUNILAL DOSHI.

Wardha, Jan. 20.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ACQUITED OF RIOTING AND HURTING.

AN UNRELIABLE WITNESS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Fenian charged Vastia Raoji with rioting and causing grievous hurt to one Hassan Kussum during the recent disturbances on the 19th of November last.

Accused was defended by Mr. Soloman.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday (Monday).

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. B. D'Souza, House Surgeon Goculdas Tejpal Hospital said Hassan Khasam was on admission unconscious and had bleeding from the right. The bleeding from his ear ceased on the 21st of November last and his condition daily improved. He was discharged cured on the 3rd of December last. Injury could have been caused by the iron rod produced in the Court.

Eruchshaw Dorabji Engineer, machinery merchant residing in the compound of Dady Seth Agiari said he rembered the 19th of November. On that day at 2 p.m. he saw stones being thrown on the Agiary. Shortly afterward a party of volunteers came up. He saw one Kassam, the servant of the Agiari lying on the head near the Agiari, he was bleeding from the ear. He did not know how he came to be injured. He saw Ardeshir Dadabhoy arresting the accused on the road. There were other Parsis on the road. He did not know who threw stones.

The prosecution case was, here closed by the prosecutor.

In his defence the accused said he was molested by Parsis near the Dady Seth Agiari Lane. He did not hurt Hussan Kassim with the iron bar. He was going along the lane on the day in question. He was innocent and prayed that he may be discharged.

Kassam Shikh Hussan said he did not see anything before he was struck. He fell down in consequence of a stone which struck him on his head. He saw some Hindoos going along the road before he fell down. No Parsi was there before he was struck.

Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy (recalled) said in cross-examination by Mr. Soloman, that there were about 200 to 300 persons on the Princess Road. They had bamboos in their hands. They were very much excited when they saw that the fire-temple would be attached. There was a majority of Hingloos near the temple. He saw Kassan (the injured man) after the crowd had dispersed. He caught the accused from 30 paces from the Agiari when he was running away. He saw accused being beat about ten paces from the Agiari. He did not know whether the accused was bleeding on his head.

His worship at this stage, said the witness was unreliable as he gave false evidence. He, therefore, asked him to leave the witness-box at once.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship acquitted the accused as there was no evidence against him.

HIS THIRD CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Home charged Yellappa Ramaya with theft of a gold watch and chain and a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 1,050, the property of Mr. Jowett and Rev. Perry, two passengers of s. s. "Naldera."

The evidence showed that the complainants were passengers on board the s. s. "Naldera" which came from Australia and left for England on Saturday last. Having lost their properties named above they reported the matter to Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. who forwarded it to the police for investigation. The accused was arrested on suspicions by a police Havadar who found him unusually dressed. The watches and chains were traced at a Multani's boarding house where the accused had pledged them for Rs. 48-8 which he produced.

The accused having three previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A SHOP.

Mr. L. Menezes, having his shop at Clare Road locked his shop at 6 p.m. on the 20th instant and went home to Bandra. He returned to the shop at 8 a.m. the next day when he found that the shop was broken into and a number of blankets and cash valued at Rs. 950 stolen.

STABBED WITH PENKNIFE.

Gulam Dastagir a hawker reports that at 10 p.m. on the 21st instant he was walking near the 13th Kamatipura Lane when a person whom he knows by sight tried to remove a gold watch valued at Rs. 175 from his pocket. The complainant, then, went to the Globe Cinema where the man followed him. After coming out of the Cinema Gulam went into a public lavatory and when he came out, the man snatched away the watch and when he caught hold of him the robber stabbed him with a penknife and ran away. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that he had sustained an incise wound in his back which had penetrated into his chest cavity. The assailant is at large.

GOVERNOR'S KATHIWAR. TOUR,

PEOPLE INDIGNANT AT LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 21.

The programme of the Governor's tour embraces Jamnagar, Rajkot, Gondal Jungadh, Palitana, Bhavnagar and Dhrangadhara. Perhaps grander preparations than those made for Prince of Wales in British India are in making. The Governor formally meets all Princes and Chiefs at a banquet in Rajkot. According to popular reports, direct and indirect expenses to the States will be about fifty lacs. The feelings of the people are very much roused as the visit will cause forced labour, hardships, pecuniary, and heart-burnings due to slaughter of animals and shikars. People are determined not to participate in any function whatsoever.

OBJECTIONS TO BUCK SHOOTING NEAR LAKE

PRAYER TO GOVERNOR TO CANCEL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 22.

Under the auspices of the Rajkot Prajamandal, a mass public meeting was held last night to consider what steps should be taken to prevent His Excellency the Governor's Buck-shooting programme arranged at Sardharin Lake situated just close by a place used as the people's drinking water place. Seth Gordhandas Karamshi presided at the meeting which unanimously resolved to request State authorities to prevent the same as it was injuring religious feeling and sentiments of subject. Also it was resolved to approach His Excellency the Governor by wire to cancel the same. Failing that the meeting advised people to stand on their own legs and appoint a committee.

LUCKNOW RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

The following are the Acceptances for tomorrow the First Day of Lucknow Spring Meetings:—

THE MELBOURNE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Myra 9-12, Jaunt 8-13, Eastern Prospect 8-5.

THE JUMNA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Sartaraz 10-7, Red Duke 9-4, Better Hope Mountain Apple 7-11, Belgraven 7-7, Cobble 7-, Bally Apple 7-1.

THE PUNCHESTOWN CHASE. Distance about 2 miles.

Irish Field 11-13, Lesto 11-7, Larigot 10-3, Zoocaster 10-0, Chatty Bit 9 11, Red Turk 9-10, Snowflake 9-0, Baldonnel 9-0.

THE JAHANGIRABAD CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Elsie R 9-2, May Morn 9 12, Careless Girl 9-12, Perote 9-12, Ballinanacuri 9.7, Wailly 9-6, Phyllis D 8-8, Bachelor Girl 8.7, Green Dame 8-7, Mooi 7-7, Virvig 7-4.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Forrard Away 9 12, Galley Law 9 10, Reparee 9.7, Sensford 9.7, Higher Level 9-7, Leicester Square 9-6, Irish Folly 9-2, Golden Rule 8-12, Angary 8 6, Chatter Box 7-10, Middle on 7-5, Eternity 7-0.

THE ISPHAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Glencoe 10-1, Aramis 9 5, Karun 8-6, British 8-5, Garland 8.4, Victorious 8-1, Second String 7-13, Chester 7 12, Boltaway 7-12, Verton 7-12, First Impressions 7-10, Joker 7-8, Ayala 7-5, Antonio 7.3, Signaller 7-0.

REMOVAL OF SHEDS ON MAIDANS.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding.

The Budget figures for the current year, both on the income and expenditure sides, were adopted without any discussion.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir resigning his membership of the Corporation on his appointment as a member of the Executive Council. He hoped to return to the Corporation if an opportunity arose and he had the confidence of the electorate.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved a resolution placing on record the high appreciation of the Corporation of the Services rendered by Mr. Cowasji to the Corporation for so many years.

Dr. Dadachanji said such members were very rare. During the influenza epidemic he took the greatest risk by visiting the hospitals and mixing with all sorts of poor people. The Corporation was called a talking machine but they had given to the City one of the largest water works in the world and the biggest sewarage system.

Sir D. M. Petit: It might be the biggest, but not the best.

Dr. Dadachanji said he had not said that it was the best system in the world.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji seconded and after one or two other members had spoken, the resolution was carried unanimously.

ROADS IN FORT.

Mr B. N. Gamadia moved a proposition drawing the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the unsatisfactory condition of the surface of the roads, of the streets and lanes, of the Fort North Section bounded by the Church Gate Street, Frere Road, Port Street and Hornby Road; and he be requested to issue orders to have the roads coal-tarred.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could not accept the proposition. The Fort had been treated more generously in regard to roads than other parts of the city. Most of the streets had been remade and he thought it was unfair to residents of other parts of the city.

Dr. Batliwalla said the resolution might be amended by adding the words "report on the advisability, etc."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji thought they should not interfere, by means of such proposition, with the work of the Roads Committee and the Commissioner.

After some further discussion the motion was carried

HUTS ON MAIDANS.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask Government to remove as early as possible the sheds, huts and other structures erected by them on the Maidans on both sides of the Esplanade Road for the use of the Military troops during war and restore the sites to their original open condition as before the war."

This was adopted.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the issuing of licenses for hawking or exposing any article for sale in the streets. It was proposed that a man with a card should be charged Rs. 4 per year and for hawking in baskets the free was proposed at Re. 1 per month.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved that the report be adopted, to which Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the report be recorded. Dr. Sukhia supported the amendment. The Municipal Commissioner was surprised that the report should be opposed by them or by anyone in the city. The hawkers were occupying places on the roads which any merchant would agree to occupy for more than Rs. 50 per day. The original proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

A REPREHENSIBLE DEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Narsinghpoor District conference this year was held on the 14th and 15th of January, on the occasion of Barman Fair, on the banks of the sacred Nerbuda. The pandal was erected far off from the Durbar pandal, in the heart of the village, on the land of the Malguzar. The proper place would have been on the extensive sands of the river amidst thousands of pilgrims.

The sitting of the first day ended happily. The second day's sitting was just coming to a close after the concluding remarks of the President Maulana Tajjuddin of Jubbulpore when some hired ruffian threw an earthen pot-full of human excreta at the top of the presidential seat, which fell upon the bodies of several persons including that of the president. I was an eye witness to this unmentionable evil deed. The insult was borne with extraordinary patience.

Our doubts are clear and they were given vent to by the president and Mr. Kocher, Secretary Dist. Congress, Committee. The villainy was committed in broad day light. The police Inspector sub-inspectors, head constables and constables were present. They all sat as mute spectators to the evil deed.—Yours, etc.

A DELEGATE.

SEQUEL TO MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEES TO HOLD MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Guntur telegram to "Swarajya" says that in view of the letter of Mr. Gandhi regarding non-payment of taxes it has been found desirable to place the question before the Working Committees of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the District Committee, a meeting of which has been arranged to be held on 25th and 26th inst., respectively.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received the following telegram from the Viceroy: "I have heard with great pleasure of the success which has attended the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Madras Presidency. I send you and to all who have contributed to this result my heartiest congratulations.

COUNTERING NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITUDE FOR SOLDIERS!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Madras, Jan. 23.

In another communique regarding steps to be taken to counter the concerted refusal to pay taxes with regard to a land bought in by Government owing to combination to prevent bidding, Government note with approval the suggestion that advantage may be taken of the occasion also to set aside good land for soldiers who served in the field during the great war.

ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT

FOR HANGING TILAK PHOTO IN TOWN HALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," gives the following particulars of the incident at Jhajjar District Rohtak, where, Congress volunteers were reported to have taken possession of the Town Hall and stopped Octroi collection:—

The Municipal Committee Jhajjar recently passed a resolution for hanging Mr. Tilak's portrait in the Town Hall and Pandit Shiram Sharma warned the Committee that on the committee's failure to hang the portrait by 15th January he would take possession of the hall with volunteers of which he was the head.

Mr. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner, was informed of the situation and accompanied by Chisdm Superintendent of Police, visited Jhajjar on the 15th instant and found Rt. Shiram with his volunteers hanging up the portrait. The Deputy Commissioner did not prevent the portrait being hung, but directed at Shiram to furnish security under S. 107 Criminal Procedure Code and gave him an hour's time to offer himself for arrest in case he decided not to give security. Pt. Shiram harangued the assembled public to occupy the Town Hall and Octroi offices next day and offered himself for arrest. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and removed to Rohtak.

On the 16th instant volunteers under Mr. Khair Mahomed occupied the Town Hall and Octroi offices. The correspondent speaks of some compromise having been arrived at between the Committee members and volunteers, but all this lacks official confirmation.

PROHIBITION OF PICKTING.

MAGISTERIAL ORDER CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday on the Reay Market maidan, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and two resolutions were passed condemning the Magistrial order under Section 144 prohibiting picketing in Poona and giving a mandate to the popular representatives on the local Excise Committee to propose in its meeting, which is to be held to-day in Poona, the complete abolition of liquor traffic in the city. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Gunjal, Jadhava, Ghokale, Phule, Lawate and V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes.

ARRESTS AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 22.

Doctor Sant Ramseth, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Amritsar, and two Khilafat workers Maulvi Muhammad Suleman Ghaznair (brother of Maulana Daood Ghaznair) and Maulvi Abdullah (Imam of a mosque) were arrested to-day under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

STUTENTS' STRIKE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Students strike situation is improving. A number of students attended colleges today. It is anticipated the trouble will be over shortly.

The Bhor State Subjects Conference comes off on 2th (siv) under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. (A. P.)

Mr. Ahamadbhai, one of the leaders of the picketing movement in Poona who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, was released on Tuesday on personal recognisance pending an appeal.

MR. SHERWANI.

NOT TO PRACTISE AS ADVOCATE.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COUET DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before a full bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Grimwood Mears, Sir P. C. Banerji and Mr. Justice Rafique, the matter of Tasuduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani, formerly Barrister-at-Law at Aligarh, came up for hearing under the Legal Practioners Act. It will be remembered Mr. Sherwani was convicted under Section 153A Indian Penal in connection with an alleged seditious speech and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Sherwani was called upon to show cause in the High Court why he should not be struck off the rolls of Advocates. Mr. Sherwani was brought to the High Court from jail, in a prisoners van and the Court room was crowded with members of the Bar and general public. The Chief Justice called upon Mr. Sherwani to show cause. Mr. Sherwani said he had not committed the offence of which he was convicted and the conviction was illegal. Mr. Sherwani then read the Urdu speech in which he was convicted and admitted the translation handed to him was a fair one and substantially right, but submitted that a speech was not correctly reported by the uneducated constable.

Chief Justice:—Suppose you had said this: "They tie up the legs of women and widows and children and hang them up on trees and they pine away till death." Do you consider you would be fit to remain a member of the profession?

Mr. Sherwani:—"The sentence is certainly objectionable," and after som difficulty Mr. Sherwani admitted that if he said anything like that he would not be so fit, but contended it referred to the Greeks in Smyrna not to the English. Replying to the question by the Chief Justice, Mr. Sherwani said he did not defend himself in the lower court, as it was against his principle. He did not think he would get justice from the Court appointed by the Executive.

"REALMS OF NONSENCE."

Chief Justice:—"You are now getting into realms of nonsense."

Mr. Justice Rafique:—"You are being tried under the Legal Practitioners Act and we are bound by the finding of the Magistrate." He referred to Privy Council ruling in support.

The Chief Justice addressing Mr. Sherwani said "You say on principle you have given up your practice. There may come a time when you would like to practise again and regret what you did in the moment of pohtical excitement. We, therefore, wish to leave the door open for you."

Mr. Sherwani:—"I have not committed any breach of professional etiquette. Mere conviction is not sufficient unless it involves moral turjitude. I have nothing more to say."

Sir Grimwood Mears passing orders said "Mr. Sherwani came before us, having been convicted of the offence of promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred among different classes of His Majesty's subjects. He said it involved no element of moral turpitude. We are far from being able to agree with that. We think the offence involves the deepest moral turpitude. We feel we ought to be cautious not to pass such order as to deprive him for all time of the right to practise as Advocate but that is far from saying he is fit to remain advocate of the Court and be allowed to continue as such. In view of the conviction which has been passed against him, we order that the name of Mr. Sherwani be struck off the rolls of the Court but if the time should come that he may desire to rejoin the profession and makes application to the Court, we hope the Bench, who will have to decide the matter, will give that application a favourable consideration and that they may feel, considering all the circumstances of the case, they should do so.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

SELECTION OF INDIAN CADETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The undermentioned Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and will attend the course commencing on 1st February 1922:—Muhammad Ishfakul Majid, son of the Hon. Mr. A. Majid, C.I.E., Member of Executive Council, Assam; Thakur Singh Negi, son of Thakur Jodh Singh Negi of Ashwal, Shyun Garhwal; Mirza Osman Ali Baig, son of Sir Abbas Ali Baig of Panchgani, Bombay Presidency and Ajit Kumar Ghosal, son of Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, I.C.S., Bombay.

A CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT.

SENTENCED TO 2 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Lala Bishen Nath, Ex-Vakil, High Court, and President, City Congress Committee, has been sentenced to-day by Mr. Munir Hussain, City Magistrate, to two months' imprisonment under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CIVIL RESISTERS FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

Eight civil resisters picketed the liquor shops. The Magistrate fined three of Saturday's batch and distress warrants are issued.

INDIAN FACTORIES.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Council of State had a short sitting, lasting just over an hour and passed three bills which had already been passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Baker (Bombay) was the new member sworn in. Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte was present in the gallery.

The Secretary announced that the following bills had been assented to by the Governor-General since the commencement of the present session. (1) Indian Marine Bill 1921 (2) Indian Works of Defence Bill 1921. (3) Negotiable Instruments Bill 1921 (4) Carriers Act Amendment Bill 1921. (5) Lac Cess Bill 1921. (6) Post Office Act Amendment Bill 1921. (7) Penal Code Amendment Bill 1921. (8) Trespass Act Amendment Bill 1921. (9) Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill 1921 and (10) Land Acquisition Amendment Bill 1921. On the motion of the Hon. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi, the House agreed to the Benares Hindu University Act Amendment Bill without any discussion.

After Mr. Lindsay had formally moved that Indian Electricity Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration, the Hon. Mr. Innes briefly explained the several portions of the measure and said the changes proposed had been introduced after daily consulting those of the best possible to give advice in the matter. He emphasised the clause of the Bill which he said was intended to encourage the use of electricity for industrial purposes. Amendments of sections 20 and 21 were put in with a view to remove certain difficulties which lay at present in the recovery of just dues. Under this Bill it was proposed both in the interests of both consumer and the licensee to refer all appeals against the decision of electric inspector to a board constituted under section 35 of the Act. The Bill was then passed without any discussion.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Mr. Lindsay then moved that Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. Mr. Innes after tracing the genesis of the Bill said that the working of the Act since 1911 revealed certain defects, which must be removed. Moreover, public opinion had been growing strong on this subject and the hands of Government had been strengthened by the passing of some resolutions ratifying the Washington Convention. This Bill gave effect to these international obligations in one sense, and was in the other a fulfilment of the pledge, in some of the most important features which had already been accepted in principle, such as the sixty hour per week of factory labour. The Bill touching so many conflicting interests could not be expected to be complete, but he claimed that it represented a fair compromise of extreme views on both sides. Proceeding Mr. Innes, dwelt upon the Bill at some length pointing out the importance of the provisions, which extended the working of the Act to factories employing not less than ten workers and limited hours of work, in textile factories and not in nontextile factories. In the best interests of the boys the Government had, he said, raised the maximum age of the half timers from 14 to 15 and although this was beyond the recommendations of the Washington Conference he did not think it was beyond the law of Equity in a country where boys were weak and were of low stature.

Hon. Lallubhai Samaldas, supported the bill not on the ground that it was an ideal one, but that it was a move in the right direction and was in advance of the present Act. Mr. Kale and Mr. Bhurgri and Sir. Arthur Froom participated in the discussion, the last named speaker appealing to the leaders of labour to guide the workers on right lines and not encourage them to foist unjust claims on the employers. Mr. Innes expressed the obligation of Government to employers of labour for helping them throughout in a most generous spirit and said they all regret the unavoidable absence of Sir Alexander Murray who had been their guide, philosopher and friend (hear hear). Mr. Innes congratulated the Indian Legislature for placing on the Statute Book in the first year of its existence a very important piece of legislation which marked a very real advance over the present Act. The Bill was then put and passed.

Before adjourning, Sir Arthur Froom drew the attention of the President, to the dampish condition of the newly constructed Chamber, where they were holding sittings and urged that electric heatings might be placed at different corners to make the hall a little warm. The President promised to bring the matter to the attention of those responsible for the arrangements.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday.

U. P. COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT'S WISHES FOR NEW YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

At the meeting of the U.P. Legislative Council to-day, Hon. Mr. Keane, President mentioned that the Council had just completed one year, having been inaugurated on 22nd January last and in conveying the wishes of the New Year, the President, expressed the desire that there might be no untoward check in the course of their onward march and the New Year might fulfil the abundant promise the past year had given in view of the spirit of party evinced in the Council.

The President announced the appointment of a Committee with the Deputy President as Chairman, to advise him with regard to seating arrangement in the Council building.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Lahore on the 23rd on short visit by the Bombay Mail from Delhi and is putting up at Lala Lajpat Rai's house.

A Madras message of Jan. 23 says the death is reported of Nawab of Banganapalle, hereditary Muslim chief in Kurnool District, from heart-failure.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 24, 1922.

EUROPE AND THE TURKS.

We suppose it is too much to hope for that adequate news be vouchsafed India regarding progress in the attempt at a new Near East settlement. The last bit of information was Reuter's report of the "Observer's" Cannes correspondent's forecast as to the probable terms to which Lord Curzon expects the Kemalists and Muslim the world over to agree. These suggested terms have already been discussed in our columns and we have already expressed the opinion that they will not satisfy Muslim opinion far less inaugurate the conciliation by Great Britain of the Islamic world. We have also drawn attention to the fact that Greece has very recently been accorded generous financial assistance by Great Britain—the loan being made by private banks but practically at the recommendation of the British Government which has gone so far as to allow Greece to transfer certain unredeemed securities held by the British Government for former loans to those British banks which advance the fifteen millions sterling Greece desires. Greece, therefore, has money to refit her army. Under the circumstances, as we know them, India's Muslims cannot but be uneasy and very suspicious.

The absence of news strengthens this feeling, and we are of opinion that the British Government would have been wise had it followed up its profession of a changed heart with an invitation to India's Muslims to send representatives to assist at the drafting of the settlement. That an Indian Muslim delegation's assistance would practically be confined to helping the Turks is no reason why that assistance should not have been invoked,—granting always that British professions of a desire to win back the friendship of the world's Muslims are at all sincere. If England seeks the friendship of Islam, she must be prepared to reconcile that friendship with the established fact that Islam is sympathetic towards the Turks. There is no portion of the Islamic world that will sacrifice the Khalifa at the altar of friendship with Britain. We wish that the Marquess Curzon and other would-be friends of Islam could establish touch with real Islamic feeling in India and elsewhere. Perhaps even a purblind Coalition statesman would be impressed thereby. For no number of polite interviews with unauthorized, if well-meaning, Muslims resident in London and Europe can convey the extent and depth of the Khilafat aspirations in India to-day. We fear there is still a tendency in Europe to regard Islam as decadent and somnolent both as a politico-social and as a religious force. But a tour observant of the Islamic world to-day would, we are convinced, give even a Curzon to hesitate before embarking on a fresh attempt at deluding the Muslim peoples.

Here in India, the Moulanas as was their duty, have told Muslims the truth. Let any among our English readers enquire of a Muslim domestic servant his reading of the Khilafat issue, and in almost every instance the reader will be surprised at the accuracy of the servant's information. Further questioning will almost invariably call forth a simple exposition of the case which is eloquent both of the general Muslim understanding of it and of the crystal clearness of Muslim thought in this matter. Can Lord Curzon and the "diplomats" of Europe hope again to deceive a well-informed Islamic world? It is not as it was with the world before the war when the great bulk of the people hesitated to enquire searchingly into the issues. For the Khilafat issue is religious and every Muslim worthy the name is well-informed at least in respect to his religion. For their own sakes we trust Europe's diplomats will for once endeavour to act not as seems expedient but as is palpably right and moral. Reuter's silence, however, gives us to fear the worst.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The triennial municipal elections of this city will come off to-morrow and the rate-payers and graduates of Bombay will have the opportunity of giving a concrete proof of the interest they take in the civic affairs of the city. In ordinary parlance they are understood to be the "representative" citizens of Bombay, but we know how far removed from the truth is their claim. Circumstanced as the citizens are at present, however, they have to make the best use of the opportunities before them and turn to the best advantage the limited franchise which has been conferred upon them. Remembering how grossly the majority of their so-called representatives in the Corporation have betrayed their interests in the past, it is incumbent upon all citizens entitled to vote in the elections to exercise their franchise in the most circumspect manner having regard solely to the best interests of the city and the country. We say 'country' also advisedly because the interests of the city are indissolubly bound up with the interests of the country on account of the unique position the city occupies in India and the influence its public opinion exercises on public opinion in the country. There are those who tell us that the larger questions of national concern should be entirely excluded from the purview of municipal politics. But whatever weight such an argument may carry in the case of municipalities of lesser status and in circumstances other than the present, it is futile to contend in the face of facts that political questions can have no bearing on the administration of the major municipalities of the country, especially in the present circumstances, when the bureaucracy does not hesitate to shackle them in numerous humiliating ways and to utilise them, if it can, as instruments for strengthening its own hold on the country. What are "politics," moreover, but civics in their extended application to the country? It would be impossible for a city like Bombay to remain cut off from the life of the rest of India. The Municipality is represented on the provincial legislature, it contributes to provincial funds, problems of political complexion, like franchise, primary education, temperance, development and so on often come before it for discussion. It cannot, therefore, be urged that "politics" should be debarred entirely from the debates of the Corporation. In these circumstances, therefore, those who will exercise their choice of representatives to conduct the affairs of the city, will do well to weigh the qualifications of candidates from the point of view of the real interests of the city and of the country. In only three out of the seven wards in the city will the elections be contested and in each of these three wards two or more Nationalists, pledged to advance the best interests of the city and the country, regardless of all other considerations, have come forward to stand as candidates for election. All patriotic voters should see that every one of these candidates is returned to the Corporation. There are a few other candidates, too, who would be useful servants of the public if elected to the Corporation. But we would urge upon the electors that whomsoever else they return to the Corporation they should not fail to send the Nationalist candidates, who, though the life of the incoming Corporation will be limited to a year only, will be at least able to counteract materially the influence of the reactionary capitalistic junta which has been running the affairs of the city during the last three years and which still hopes to dominate it for a year more at least. We have the fullest confidence that the rate-payers and graduates of the city will play their part most creditably to-morrow.

Notes of the Day.

English Opinion.

The "Manchester Guardian's" leading article on the Indian situation can hardly be described as encouraging from the Indian point-of-view. But the India of to-day ignores what the English Press has to say on a subject of which the latter knows not the rudiments. We fail to see why the release of those who have been imprisoned should follow a Round Table Conference, as the journal suggests, instead of proceeding it. Did the release of the Irish prisoners follow the last Irish Peace Conference? And these latter prisoners were deemed open rebels whereas India's prisoners have been convicted or arrested for either preaching non-co-operation or for being members of the Congress and Khilafat Volunteer corps. So that the "Manchester Guardian's" suggestion is not even supported by an unjust precedent. The "Manchester Guardian" considers that "the Mahatma's statement of his and the people's minimum demands "wrecks all immediate hope of an agreement." If by "an agreement" the journal means a patched-up compromise dishonourable in any degree to the Indian nation, the contention is right. But if the agreement the "Guardian" has in view is a lasting peace upon which India may embark with honour we are again puzzled to comprehend why a frank statement of the people's claims should retard a settlement. Presumably, in the "Guardians" opiaion, a less candid statement of facts would have been more satisfactory—but would it have hastened the *real* peace which is the only peace India desires? Opinion in India is that the next time the British Parliament is called upon to ratify an arrangement regarding India must be the last time Parliament acts in that capacity. A feeble peace of compromise may be what our opponents desire but India is in no mood to pander to their desires. She is quite determined on immediate freedom and that freedom must be as actual as Ireland's or the Dominions. Surely in such circumstances an honest statement of her demands is far more statesmanly than a "diplomatic" one.

An Eastern Pope.

"A Roman Catholic" writes.

"The death of the Pope raises pertinently the question how far Christianity has been a success in this world. At the end of 2,000 years of Christian culture and civilization we have had the holocaust of the Great War, an edifying spectacle of Christian nations sending the flower of their youth to the shambles and all calling upon God to help in slaughtering their opponents. Those who killed most enemies were the idols of the mob. Bernard Shaw has somewhere observed that in converting the negro to Christianity you do not Christianise the negro but negro-ize Christianity. So it was with the Europeans adopting Christianity from the time of Constantine onwards. They built it on a foundation of Mars and Jupiter and gave a Western, blood-and-iron interpretation to a religion essentially Eastern in its ideals and temperament. To satisfy their vanity they paint God as white and depart from historical accuracy in representing the Son of Man not as an Asiatic of Semitic cast but a pious Scotchman with a flowing beard. The Asiatic apostles are pictured as white. Hardly any coloured man defiles the pages of the book of saints. The solitary individual in Indian history who was to have the honour of canonization has indefinitely to cool his head in the ante-room because his papers of canonization got mysteriously mislaid somewhere in Rome. Of the numerous Martyrs of Cuncolim only the few whites who happened to be there are remembered and venerated. It is a ghastly commentary on the Christian religion that "when Christ comes again"—I am quoting from the wonderful book "The Scourge of Christ" by Paul Richard—"he will have to give up being an Asiatic and a carpenter if he wishes to be admitted into the Christian countries of America and Australia." The same writer asks "if Christ came again, would he not choose again to be a son of the enslaved people rather than a citizen of the Empire?" While there is the opportunity, is it too much to hope that the College of Cardinals will be inspired to select an African or Asiatic Pope instead of moving in the old interminable groove? For then, perhaps, the world would have the wonderful spectacle of the sublime teachings of an Easterner understood and interpreted in His knowledge and spirit. But, one fears, the followers of Christ will not give *Christianity* a trial."

For Ministers' Sake!

The "Bengalee," which has been recently taken over by a syndicate pledged to support the Moderate Party or rather the Ministerial Party in Bengal headed by Sir Surendranath Banerjea, publishes the following manifesto in bold type in its first issue in the new garb:—

"OUR MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Remember Indian witnesses' unanimous demand for equality of status and pay between the Ministers and the Executive Council Members, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Let Bengal stand by her own Ministers and resist all attempts at lowering the dignity and prestige of their office.

A WORD TO OUR LEGISLATORS."

Our contemporary while lending further support to the manifesto in its editorial columns is constrained to admit that "ours is one of the most costly administrations the world has seen" and that "our Government is a top-heavy one," but it pleads that "as long as we cannot secure a reduction in the salaries of the members of the Executive Council, we should not go in for a reduction in the case of the Ministers." But is not this logic calculated to throw the problem into a vicious circle, since the Executive Councillors' salaries will not be reduced so long as the Ministers are content to pocket their present exorbitant salaries and the Ministers' salaries will not be reduced so long as the Executive Councillors continue to receive their preposterous salaries? The reduction of the salaries of the Executive Councillors is not within the power of the provincial legislature, since that can be done only by an Act of Parliament, but it is fully within the competence of the provincial legislature to effect a reduction in respect of the salaries of Ministers. As the first alternative is well nigh impossible of achievement at present, the need of resort to the second alternative becomes all the greater, if Co-operators are really anxious to reduce the crushing burdens of the country. The moral effect of the self-sacrifice on the part of the Ministers—if they can be induced to accept lower salaries than they are getting at present—is bound to be irresistible on the Executive and the Government will be compelled to approach Parliament for the reduction of the salaries of the Executive members too. By their acquiescence in the present high salaries, the Ministers are only giving a handle to the Civilian bureaucracy to justify their own "loot" of the revenues of India. When will the Co-operators realise that not what others do but what they themselves do will be a test of their readiness to reduce the intolerable burdens of India?

Retrenchment in National Expenditure.

Of all the statesmen now oraculating about the need for retrenchment, the American have shown themselves to be the most sincere. The United States' budget for 1922-23 compares very favourably with the previous years as shown by the following figures:—

	1921 Actual	1922 Estimates	1923 Estimates
Total.	$	$	$
Receipts	5,624,932,960	3,943,453,663	3,338,182,750
Exp. (including debt repayment).	5,538,040,689	3,967,922,366	3,505,754,727

* The figures are for the year ending June 30 in each case and exclude postal accounts.

Compared to the results of 1921, the revenue shows a decline of nearly 2300 million dollars, or nearly 40 per cent., while expenditure shows a decline of 37 per cent. It may be pointed out that these estimates, as Mr. Dawes says in an explanatory memorandum accompanying the budget are independent of possible reduction in expenditure resulting from the carrying into effect of the decisions of the Armaments Conference. Almost every spending department shows substantial reductions in expenditure, the most important being the War Department, with an aggregate reduction of 741 million dollars compared to 1921, the expenditure on the Panama canal is reduced by one half, the navy loses 218 million dollars, while outlay under the Railway Administration Act amounting to 730 million dollars is eliminated out-right. The policy of the United States, as explained by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary to the Treasury, is not to rest content merely with cutting down recurring charges, but aims also at reducing as much of the war debt as possible, so that the tax-burdens may be progressively lightened.

Fruitless Retrenchment Elsewhere.

We are not here concerned with the American finance minister's views about the injurious effects of high surtaxes, nor with his suggestion about funding the war obligations of European nations to America, the deferred interest on which alone now exceed $1155 million. These suggestions are bound to have their repercussion in European countries. France has a budget with a deficit of 313 million francs without an attempt on the part of responsible statesmen to retrench or reform since they are still counting upon German reparation payments. In Britain the Geddes committee's recommendations are expected to result in a reduction of £200 million in round figures, without taking into account the reduction brought about by the Washington Conference. But the continued depression has told seriously upon British finances, and we doubt if this kind of cheese-paring will really help matters. The budgeted estimate for revenue was £1216 million for 1921-22; but the actual yield upto Dec. 21 last was £661.85 million, working out a total revenue for the year at about £1000 million or a deficit of over £200 million. The expenditure was estimated at £1146 million, and exceeded £200 million uptil December 21, thus making it highly probable that the expenditure estimate will not show a favourable margin at the end of the year. With all economy suggested by the Geddes Committee the British budget cannot hope to show a favourable balance. The situation is intensified by the demand for substantial reduction in taxation made by the Federation of British Industries, on the ground chiefly that the bulk of tax-burdens in Britain are borne by capital, and that such burdens make it impossible to find the necessary capital for financing trade and industry. We are by no means convinced of the logic or propriety of some of the arguments adduced by the F. B. I., but they tend to show that the next British budget is bound to be fraught with more than ordinary difficulties.

The Next Indian Budget.

And while on this topic we might as well point out the reckless manner in which Indian finance is still handled by the bureaucracy. We have signed a peace with Afghanistan. Still our army expenditure shows no appreciable evidence of substantial reduction. Our over-grown civil establishments, with an orgy of unrestrained waste, need not fear the axe of the reformer so long as the India Office can raise tens of millions outside India on no matter what terms! And meanwhile our trade is languishing, our industry is depressed, our labour unemployment growing fast. Are these the results of the Reforms or is it the price we have to pay for the luxury of political advancement forced on the bureaucracy?

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO LORD READING.

Sir,—Of all the servants of the Crown, to-day, no other is faced with a situation more complex and more critical than you have to deal with to-day. Here is the bureaucracy carrying on a policy of repression. There the non-co-operators are facing arrests and jails with jubilation. Yonder, the Moderates, Liberals and Independents are protesting against the violation of the fundamental rights and privileges of the people. They are also suggesting a Round Table Conference. Whereas the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State have supported the bureaucracy and ruled out the proposal! What would you do, under the circumstances? Would you be guided by the advice of a bureaucratic Executive and its jehookum supporters? Or would you weigh all sides and chalk out your own independent course? May I submit a few facts for your consideration?

THE BUREAUCRACY.

And, Sir, who has initiated the Repressive Policy? The bureaucracy! Who are executing it to-day? The bureaucracy! Who are defending it in the Councils? The bureaucracy! Who are pressing you for it. The bureaucracy! Who are opposing the Round Table Conference? The bureaucracy! Who have taken the offensive? The bureaucracy! Who is out "to see it through?" The bureaucracy! Are they your right advisers at the present crisis? Plase ponder and proceed.

THE COUNCILS.

And are your councils representative, please? Barring honorable exceptions, can your Councillors face public meetings? Can they claim public support? Do they enjoy any influence over the people? Are they in touch with the masses? Can they conscientiously maintain, that they voice the people's grievances and feelings? Sir, the Councils to-day are no criterion of people's views and sentiments; and their recent decisions are misleading and mischievous. Who can accept the advice of councillors, who mostly represent and speak for themselves; and who support the bureaucracy through and through?

THE LIBERALS.

And, Sir, how do the Liberals view the position? Sir Hormusjee Wadia, one of your best friends of Government has openly denounced this policy of repression, and has even questioned the utility of the Reforms! Pundit Gokarnath Misra of U. P. has confessed the hollowness of the Reforms and the helplessness of the Councillors to prevent or stop repression! You, Sir, know how Messrs. Bhurgri, Raja Alli, Ishwar Saran, Sheshagari Iyer and Dr. Gour have opposed the Repressive Policy of the Government! Can you turn a deaf ear to them? I hope not.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

It is not the Liberals alone that have protested. Independent leaders and workers like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Jinnah, Jayker, Baptista, Natrajan and Mody and Sir Dinshaw Petit, have all condemned the present policy. Nay, they have arranged for a Round Table Conference, if you agree and accept the proposal. Will you accept the olive branch of Punditji or turn it off and please your bureaucracy?

THE NON-CO-OPERATORS.

May I say, Sir, that they are neither strained nor scared? Repression has steeled their hearts. And none shuns the jail life. But as their struggle is based on non-violence, and as the medium for settlement is a Conference, they welcome the efforts of Punditji and his friends. The great Gandhiji is most reasonable, as his best critics Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista have admitted. The Moslems are not enamoured of the Conference. Nor does the advanced section see any good in it, as your friend, Mr. Bomanji has bluntly put it. But the atmosphere on the whole is fit for a Round Table Conference.

THE ISSUE.

Will you, Sir, accept the advice (1) Of Your Executive Council, that has embarked on this Policy?

(2) And of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, that are anything but Representative?

(3) Or will you, please, weigh all sides, and decide for yourself the course of righteousness, which alone will save the country and the Government?

(4) Can you, Sir, conscientiously set aside Punditji's intermediation? If you do, the sufferings of the people will be fourfold, your responsibilities will be tenfold, and the chances of a reasonable settlement will be very remote. May I say, how Lord Minto was worried by his Council, and how he was overruling his bureaucratic colleagues? Will you, Sir, take courage in both hands, and act as the real Representative of the Sovereign and do justice to India; or will you allow the bureaucracy to exasperate India? Great is your task, great your responsibility, and greatest of all is your opportunity to unite Britain and India to-day. May Heaven help you, Lord Reading! Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

COALITION-LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

MR. CHURCHILL DENOUNCES SOCIALISTS.

SIR G. HEWART ON NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 23.

In the course of his speech at the Coalition-Liberal Conference, Mr. Churchill strongly attacked the Socialists, who, he said, had shewn themselves as quite unfit to govern. The advent of a Socialist Government to power would be a National and Imperial disaster. There was no Liberal principle which would not be traversed and trampled under foot by the Socialist doctrines.

Mr. Churchill moved a resolution expressing the New Council's readiness to co-operate with other political parties; favouring reduction of expenditure; and cessation of State interference with industry; also policy of social betterment, which included requital of obligations to the ex-servicemen and the dependents of those who fell in War to the furthest possible degree. Mr. Churchill, speaking on the resolution, said that the central fact of the political situation was Irish settlement, which would have been quite impossible without the co-operation of both the historic parties. He advocated maintenance of Coalition until the problems of the conditions necessary for stability and revial of World trade had been solved.

An earlier message of the 20th describes the gay decorations and display of national flags which produced a striking effect in the Central Hall, Westminster. Nearly three thousand people were present, the Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, moving the formation of a National Liberal Council, said that they were not forming a new party, but a new organisation for the purpose of strengthening the Liberal forces in the country under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George. He invited all the Liberals to co-operate with the Prime Minister in the programme of Peace, Retrenchment and Reform.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL.

POLICY OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

The Liberal Conference at Westminster has unanimously decided to form a National Liberal Council and to invite affiliation of the Liberal organisations. Mr. Lloyd George has been elected President and Mr. Winston Churchill Vice-President Sir Gordon Hewart has laid down the policy which involves reduction of expenditure, early remittance of taxation, no unlimited veto for the House of Lords, uncompromising Free Trade, and fair allocation of the seats between the Liberals and the Unionists.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 23.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the expenditure must be reduced by between hundred and fifty and two hundred millions sterling, not in order to reduce taxation, but to make the ends meet.

CHINESE AIM.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS FREEDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 23.

Washington.—The Chinese appear to have achieved another step towards the attainment of their aim of freeing China from all shackles, by the adoption by the Far Eastern Committee of a resolution which requests all the powers to furnish a list of all the treaties and agreements, both secret and open, which relate to China.

The powers have consented to do this, but it is feared that the preparation of the lists will further delay the work of the Conference.

ALLIED DEBT REFUNDING BILL.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN INTEREST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

Washington.—The Conference of the Republication Senators has approved of the Allied Debt Refunding Bill, with the additional provision that the interest rate on the refunded bonds of the debtor nations should not be less than four and three quarter or one quarter per cent less than the rate stipulated in the obligations of the debtor nations.

POPE'S DEATH.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

FACULTIES CONTROLLED TILL LAST MINUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 23.

A cable from Reuter, Rome on 20th January states that the Pope's condition had become grave and oxygen had to be administered. His Holiness then received Communion and the Pope's family gathered round the bedside. Consternation prevailed in the Vatican, where the Cardinals were waiting in the antechamber. Prayers were ordered to be said in every Catholic institution in Rome.

A later Reuter message of the 20th says that the Pope's condition suddenly became worse at four a.m. A bulletin was issued later in the morning stating that His Holiness was suffering from influenzal bronchitis and that inflammation had spread to the right lung causing intense dyspnoea.

At six in the evening, the Pope's physician reported that the only hope was divine intervention. Pneumonia had set in on the right side while neither lung was functioning properly on account of widespread catarrh preventing expectoration and threatening suffocation, but His Holiness retained the control of his mental faculties. After Viaticum was received, those at the bedside withdrew, leaving the Pope and Cardinal Gasparri alone for twenty minutes when it is believed His Holiness communicated his last wishes, after which the Extreme Unction was administered.

Crowds thronged the churches where the blessed sacrament was exposed. Numerous persons paid a visit to the Westminster Cathedral to pray for the Pope, and prayers were said in all the churches of the Westminster diocese.

DEATH CAUSES SENSATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

Rome.—The sudden and unexpected news of His Holiness' relapse caused tremendous sensation among all classes; a feeling of hopefulness came during the day owing to the small proportion of fatal cases in the present influenza epidemic in Rome even where pneumonia had supervened, but the hope was dispelled by a subsequent grave bulletin. At nine-thirty in the evening the Pope's voice was hoarse and feeble but his lucidity of mind was unimpaired. His Holiness fully realised his condition and personally handed his will to Cardinal Gasparri.

LATER.

THE LAST HOURS.

After receiving communion at two o'clock in the morning the Pope requested Extreme Unction which Cardinals Zampini and Testoni administered. The Pope's condition afterwards grew slowly worse until his condition became extremely grave. Nevertheless His Holiness showed the deepest solicitude for those attending him and repeatedly thanked doctors and nurses and his physician Sgr. Battistini who watched by the beside for many hours, and ultimately accepted the Pope's insistent appeals and retired to rest at three in the morning.

LATE POPE BENEDICT XV.

SANKARACHARYA'S APPRECIATION.

It is with indescribable heaviness of heart that we have just learnt the sad tidings about the passing away of one of the world's most lovely souls from its earthly tenement; and it is a melancholy duty which we, as the ecclesiastical Head of Hinduism, hasten to perform to-day i.e., of tenderly tendering to that great soul once again our enthusiastic meed of heart-felt appreciation and unstudied eulogy.

It was only in the fag-end of October 1921 that, in our address to the jury at Karachi, we had referred to His Holiness the Pope, Benedict XV. as "the true servant, faithful soldier and worthy vicegerent of Christ on Earth" and described from the Dublin (Quarterly) Review of July-September 1921 how His Holiness had laboured hard and impartially with his sage advice of August 1917 to shorten the late World-War and to mitigate its horrors, how the selfish and godless "Powers of Europe" not merely failed to appreciate and gratefully benefit by that advice but even positively resented His Holiness' impartial ministrations (Solely because they *were* impartial) and—in the compact between England, France, Italy and Russia—went out of their way to specially name His Holiness as one who (on account of his madness for righteousness and impartiality) should be rigorously excluded from all participation in the final Peace negotiations and the Settlement of issues arising out of the War and how the present League of Nations too had, similarly, carefully excluded His Holiness from its deliberations, harming itself and not him thereby! Little did we then imagine that so soon this sad news of His Holiness's illness and death would be flashed to the ends of the earth!

So few and rare are the visits of such souls to our poor sinful planet and so tenacious is our reluctance to part with them when we do get them that, like Charles Dickens' "Little Nell was dead," Reuter's four words "The Pope is dead" have pierced our heart and almost angered it with their ultra-unceremonial and cruel curtness. And it is a melancholy consilation to us to see that the "Bombay Chronicle" has announced the news with such a fine-merited and enthusiastically appreciative obituary notice of the life and character of that noble soul.

Judged by the standard of holy living and high thinking (i.e. of spotless saintliness of character and of noble profundity of erudition), His Holiness the late Pope was—like our own Vidyaguru His Holiness the late Jagadguru Shri Shankarancharya of Shringeri—emphatically a great Soul that always had the satisfaction of conscientiously performing its duty of Dharmopadesha, elucidating and clarifying facts in order to prevent all preventible misapprehensions and emphasising Truth and Justice hand in hand with Love and Service! This is what we Vedantins of India call *Nishkam Karma* and what Carlyle speaks of as "Applied Christianity" and this was the open secret of His Holiness' greatness. Well and truly therefore have you described His Holiness' death as a *Calamity* whereby the world has been deprived of the continued presence of one of the greatest Champions of Peace whom the war—weary nations of Europe needed most in these critical days.

HIS WORK OF PEACE.

You have referred pithily to His Holiness' repeated attempts to reconcile the belligerents in the late War, the bitter opposition and cruel disappointments that he had to force therein and the spirit of undismayed and undaunted perseverance with which he laboured to the last in the interests of World—Peace. The full details of His Holiness' wonderful endeavours (as described in the Dublin Review of July-September 1921) must leave on all cultured minds the indelible impression of a high-souleds and magnetic personality whose vision was constitutionally incapable of being circumscribed by provincial narrowness or racial prejudices or sectarian bigotry and which viewed men and matters from the characteristically Christ-like and loftily spiritual standpoint of Truth, absolutely free from prepossessions and prejudices alike, of all sorts.

In these days when the so-called followers of the Lord Jesus Christ (the great Prince of Peace) vie with one another in incessantly crucifying Him, His Holiness' truly catholic, outspokenly sympathetic and righteously impartial statements (which you refer to) regarding the justice of the Khilafat cause, the utter unrighteousness of the Treaty of Sevres etc., stand out in bold relief and have carried indescribable solace to many a truly Christian heart which has been bleeding for Christ's sake. And at the same time they have rooted out all possibility of bitterness from the hearts of thinking people of all faiths and Creeds towards Christianity and the Western world as such.

FOILED EFFORTS.

It is of course extremely painful to know that the Peace-ward endeavours of such a venerable soul were foiled and frustrated during his lifetime by power-intoxicted worldly powers; but it would be a grievous error to suppose that His Holiness' labours were really all in vain. No such endeavours can ever—in the long run—go in vain and we feel certain that the moral and psychic impress which his intensely spiritual life has left behind, will continue as living inspiration to his successors and speed them on to the early realisation of those high aspirations for World-uplift which formed his thoughts by day and his dreams by night and which His apostolic successor at least will doubtless, in God's infinite mercy, be enabled to enjoy the privilege of seeing materialised in the near future!

Such in brief was he who passed away on Sunday, 22nd January. May His Holiness' soul rest in peace in the bosom of the Master whom he served so faithfully and unceasingly! And may the world cherish the sacred memory and profit by the precious example of that exemplary life lived so strenuously and so worthily for the lasting welfare and peaceful progress of ignorant, sinful, sorrowing humanity—a life tending to inspire, with noble aspirations, the lives not merely of his own successors on St. Peter's pontifical throne, but also of all Ecclesiastical Sovereigns of all races and of all religions throughout the world and thus calculated to enable them to fulfil the high purpose of their Jagadguruship (World Teachership) i.e. to become the Almighty's chosen instruments—sufficient and efficient—for His Divine purpose of World Uplift.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The following article is written by Mahatma Gandhi for the next issue of 'Young India':—

The idea of non-payment of taxes is in the air. The Andhras have made us more familiar with the cry than any other part of India whilst the Congress has given Provincial autonomy to every Province. I have ventured to warn the Provinces against embarking upon a non-payment campaign till I had tried the experiment myself in some area under my own supervision. I abide by that warning. I must also draw attention to the fact that we are not to start offensive civil disobedience till the 31st instant or if it is sooner till the Malavya Conference Committee knows the result of its negotiations and knows that the proposed Round Table Conference is not to come off. Therefore any suspension of taxes at the present moment can only be regarded as a temporary holding back pending the result of the negotiations carried on by that Committee. But 31st January will be soon upon us. And it is necessary to consider the question of non-payment of taxes in all its bearings.

On this subject a friend who is in deep sympathy with the national movement and is a fairly accurate student of it thus expresses his apprehensions:—

"I have often thought to what extent that non-violent non-co-operation movement transgresses the religious limits when it embarks on civil disobedience in the form of non-payment of taxes. I look upon the non-violent non-co-operation as essentially a spiritual movement. I know Mr. Gandhi does not think it otherwise. Will not the programme of the non-payment of taxes transgress the religious limit and lead to violence and bring into the movement people who are not as yet saturated with the principle of non-violence? Is not Mr. Gandhi holding out, however unconsciously, a material bait for his spiritual movement by which he means to conquer the Government? Recent events have shown that the temper of violence and the belief in violence are not eliminated from our character in the mass. And therefore it would be a leap in the dark fraught with disastrous consequences to carry out the programme of civil disobedience in the form of non-payment of taxes. I am therefore must anxious that Mr. Gandhi should not begin civil disobedience in this form as yet."

The validity of the objection lies in the statement that the non-payment campaign will bring into the movement people who are not as yet saturated with the principle of non-violence. This is very true and because it is true, non-payment does hold out a material bait. It follows therefore that we must not resort to non-payment because of the possibility of a ready response. The readiness is fatal temptation. Such non-payment will not be civil or non-violent but it will be criminal if fraught with the greatest possibility of violence. Let us remember the experience of Pandit Jewaharlal Nehru when the peasants after they had taken the pledge of non-violence hold payment of taxes. They must be told violence they would certainly be ready to do so. Not until the peasantry is trained to understand the reason and the virtue of civil non-payment and is to look with calm resignation upon confiscations (which can only be temporary) of their holdings and the forced sale of their cattle and other belongings, may they be advised to withhold payment of takes. They must be told what happened in holy Palestine. The Arabs who were fined were surrounded by soldiers. Aeroplanes were hovering over head; and the sturdy men were dispossessed of their cattle. The latter were impounded and left without fodder and even water. When the Arabs stupefied and rendered resistless brought the fine and additional penalty as if to mock them they had their dead and dying cattle returned to them. Worse things can and certainly will happen in India. Are the Indian peasantry prepared to remain absolutely non-violent and see their cattle taken away from them to die of hunger and thirst? I know that such things have already happened in Andhra Desh. If the peasantry in general knowingly and deliberately remain peaceful even in such trying circumstances, they are nearly ready for non-payment.

I say nearly ready for non-payment is intended to transfer the power from the Bureaucracy into our hands. It is therefore not enough that the peasantry remain non-violent. Non-violence is certainly nine-tenths of the battle but it is not all. The peasantry may remain non-violent but may not treat the 'untouchables' as their brethren; they may not regard Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Jews, Parsis as the case may be their brethren. They may not have learnt the economic and moral value of the charka and the khaddar. If they have not, they cannot gain Swaraj. Thus civil non-payment of taxes is a privilege capable of being exercised only after rigorous training. And even as Civil Disobedience is difficult in the case of a habitual offender against the laws of the State, so is civil non-payment difficult for those who have hitherto been in the habit of withholding payment of taxes on the slightest pretext.

Civil non-payment of taxes is indeed the last stage in non-cooperation. We must not resort to it till we have tried the other forms of Civil Disobedience. And it will be the height of unwisdom, to experiment with non-payment in large or many areas in the beginning stages.

I hear the talk even of refusing payment of rent to Zamindars. It must not be forgotten that we are not non-cooperating with Zamindars whether Indian or foreign. We are engaged in a fight with one big Zamindar, the bureaucracy, which has made of us and the Zamindars themselves serfs. We must try to bring round the Zamindars. But if they will not come to us, we must be patient with them. We may not even proclaim a social boycott against them. That is to say we may not refuse social service such as dhobie, barber etc., to them. In areas under permanent settlement therefore there can be no non-payment campaign except in respect of cesses that might be payable directly to the Government. But the mention of Zemindar merely shows the difficulties that beset us in the pursuit of no tax campaign. All things considered therefore it is my deliberate opinion that the no tax movement for the objects of the Congress should be for the time being left to me. Meanwhile workers can develop their own districts along constructive lines. They can discover various other methods or offering mass Civil Disobedience and then as the people become purified and enlightened lead them on to non-payment.

As for the Andhras where preparations on an intensive scale have already been made, I do not wish to damp the ardour of the workers. If they are satisfied that the people in the selected areas fulfil all the tests laid down at Delhi and that they are capable of endless suffering without retaliation I have nothing to say but to pronounce "God bless the brave Andhras." They must know that the responsibility will be entirely theirs for any mishap that may occur. They will not be blamed by anybody if they do not take up the no tax movement.

NO-TAX-CAMPAIGN.

BARDOLI PREPARING.

ASST. COLLECTOR'S MENIFESTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SURAT, Jan. 22.

The Surat Municipality has given an ultimatum to the Bombay Government asking it to restore the possession of the school buildings to the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal and retransfer the amount of Rs. 30,000 unlawfully transferred from the Municipal account under the order of the Commissioner N. D. by the 27th instant and restore the school records; otherwise on failure thereof the Municipality is going to proceed to act free of any control or interference of the Government whenever and whenever necessary as also an army of do-nothing teachers is being maintained at great public cost by the local authorities. It has already sanctioned the expenditure from the municipal coffers of Rs. 200 incurred in presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi, inspite of the refusal of the Collector to sanction the same whose letter has, therefore, been filed. It has further asked the Government to take back the services of the present Chief Officer who is on leave, before his leave expires and if his services are not taken back by that time, he is to be considered as having been suspended from the date of the expiry of his leave.

The awkening in the city and the district is much in evidence everywhere. On the 19th instant Angora Day was celebrated with great success, when a procession of the leading Moslem and Hindu workers went round the whole town and was able to collect Rs. 10,000 from almost every leading Mahomedan whether an N. C. O. or not, as well from Hindus and Parsis also. In the evening a wrowded public meeting was held when short and impressive speeches were delivered by Shrimati Thakur Devi of the Punjab, and Moulana Hamzakhan ex-head master of the Akola High School. His exhortation as to the Hindu-Moslem unity was very effective. Mr. Narimawala, President of the local Khilafat Committee, read out an account of the collections which he said were likely to come up to Rs. 50,000 for the whole District. Mr. Kalianji V. Mehta, who presided at this meeting, explained among other things the situation in Bardoli Taluka about non-payment of taxes. He read out a manifesto issued by the Assistant Collector Surat meant to dissuade the people from refusing to pay taxes. Warnings are held out to confiscate all lands and sell away the precious standing crop of cotton valued at Rs. 10,00,000 at the lowest estimate to a merchant who would pay up the taxes of the Government quite easily as Baroli paid only Rs. 3,75,000 only as its land tax. It would, therefore, not be necessary to resort to issue distress warrants for moveables and chattels of the people. This whole-sale sale of cotton would facilitate the matter.

Already 54 persons have come out to join the Volunteer Corps, including some respectable ladies in the person of Mrs. Dikshit, wife of the President of the Municipality, Dr. Dikshit, and Mrs. Narmawala, a pardenshin noble Moslem lady of the Surat aristrocracy.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sj. V. J. Patel are going to stay in Bardoli from the 27th instant to mature the plans of Mass Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes in the Baroli Taluka.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—Marshal Petain has been appointed Inspector of the French Army, announces a Havas message.

Sir Percy and Lady Newson and Sir Henry Belfield have left for Marseilles, where they will embark on the P. and O. liner Macedonia bound for Bombay.

The late James Nicholl, a jute merchant of Dundee, has left an estate in the United Kingdom valued at £197,000 sterling.

Mrs. Carey-Evans, accompanied by her two little daughters, bade farewell to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George at Number Ten, Downing Street, this morning. Escorted by Miss Megan Lloyd George, she proceeded to Tilbury and embarked for India.

Doctor T. H. Somervell of Kendal will accompany the Mount Everest Expedition in addition to Doctor Wakefield of Quebec. Both have done much climbing in the Lake District. Dr. Somervell is also a painter and he will act as the official artist with the Expedition.

Nairobi, Jan. 23.—The death has occurred of Mr. W. A. Kempe, Treasurer of the Kenya Colony.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEMANDS.

"A BARREN PROGRAMME."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" devotes the leading article to the Indian difficulties and says that the release of his adherents demanded by Mr. Gandhi as to a preliminary conference with the Government should in fairness follow, not precede, a settlement. The "Guardian" considers that Mr. Gandhi wrecks all immediate hope of agreement in the announcement of the minimum demands he would make at such a conference. His more practical countrymen, who are doing their best to make the new Indian constitution work successfully, may well despair at the mentality that conceives it within the power of the Imperial Government to bring such things about, even if convinced of their wisdom. The paper doubts whether Mr. Gandhi can long maintain such barren, fruitless programme.

After referring to the practical failure of civil disobedience proclamations, the "Guardian" expresses the opinion that it will take time and patience to beat by non-aggression, recrudescence of Non-Cooperation; but given this, it is hopeful of re-establishment of conditions in which the authority can meet the Mahatma in a Round Table Conference, from which a common plan for the betterment of India may emerge.

FIRE IN GLASGOW.

RAILWAY GOODSTORES GUTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 23.

Five deaths and damage to the extent of half a million sterling have been caused by a fire which gutted the huge railway Goodstores in High Street, Glasgow, to-day.

TONNAGE OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

STANDARD FIXED BY NAVAL TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 23.

Washington.—The Naval Treaty forbids the acquirement or construction of aircraft-carriers exceeding 27,000 tons standard. The power may, however, without increasing their tonnage of aircraft-carriers, build not more than two carriers, each not to exceed 33,000 tons; and for that purpose they may use any two ships which are due to be scrapped under the Treaty.

THE CHINA-PERSIAN TREATY

COPY FORWARDED TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

A Havas cable from Paris states that the Persian Government to-day sent the League of Nations' Secretary at Geneva a copy for recording the purposes of the treaty of friendship between China and Persia which was signed in Rome in January, 1920.

SOCIETE DE PETROLE.

INCREASES CAPITAL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

The Societe Generale des Huiles de Petrole, in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds forty-five per cent. of interest, has decided to increase its capital from 100,000,000 to 227,000,000 francs, involving the creation of 254,000 new shares, each of five hundred francs, and of which 240,000 will be issued early next week at par, and the balance will be used in part payment of the newly acquired assets. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company is guaranteeing most of the new capital.

PRINCE'S TOUR SCREENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

A private view of a film of the Prince of Wales' tour in India was given to-day at the Covent Garden Opera House, and there will be a public exhibition of the film on January 23rd. The last part of the film was photographed at Bikanir on the 2nd December. The picture takes half an hour to show.

FARM LABOURERS' WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

Agreements have been reached between the Conciliation Committees and the Farm Labourers' representatives regarding wages in twenty-three counties, generally extending over three months. The average rate is seven pence half penny an hour and it is stated that this is not likely to be reduced; but forty-eight-hour week for January and February is likely to be extended to fifty for March and April, and later, in some counties, it may rise to fifty-four.

SIR. G. LLOYD'S CONDOLENCE.

His Excellency the Governor has communicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay an expression of deep condolence upon the sad news of the death of His Holiness the Pope.

RETURN NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

"CIVIC LIFE—FOUNDATION OF CIVILIZATION."

D. WARD CITIZENS' MEETING

A meeting of the citizens of Girgaon Ward was held yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to give support to the two Nationalist candidates, viz:—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the Municipal election which take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at Gowalia Tanks.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, presided.

The Chairman at the outset read the following letter from Mr. V. J. Patel, who has left for Bardoli:—

I regret very much my inability to be present at to-day's meeting. This morning I have issued an appeal to the electors of D. Ward requesting them to support the candidature of my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. I understand Mr. K. F. Nariman is another Nationalist candidate in the field from the same Ward. His activities in the cause of the country are too well-known to need any mention. It is unfortunate that more Nationalist candidates are not forthcoming. I would earnestly appeal to all voters, who value my opinion, that they should, after securing the election of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the first instance for the reasons stated in my appeal this morning, vote solidly in favour of Mr. Nariman. I wish both of them success. I would have gladly attended this evening' meeting had it not been for the fact that I am leaving for Bardoli to-night.

Mr. Anasaheb Nine then asked the voters of Girgaon Ward to support the election of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and K. F. Nariman who were true national representative. He said the Labour party in England made a small beginning at first, by sending one or two representatives at first but now, they were sending in a large member. He hoped that in the course of time they (Indians) too will have a predominating representation of the National party in the local self-government of the country.

MR J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta was then asked to address the meeting. He said in July 1920 Mr. Baptista presided at a meeting at Kurla to support his (speaker's) candidature in the Legislative Council. Although the Municipal election was of one year's duration he hoped to do his best for the welfare of the city in this short period. He did not promise "heaven and earth", but he felt that in certain quarters roads, light and supply of water were excellent while in other parts of the city the reverse was the case. He hoped to fight for the right of the poor who were deprived of the supply of water, excellent roads and good lighting. Out of 4,500 voters of D Ward 1700 were graduates again out of the 4,500 voters, 2,500 were Hindus, 358 Mohamedans, 1,300 Parsis and the rest Christians, etc. If these voters were to exercise their discretion rightly they could easily send 3 representatives rather than 2. He hoped, therefore, that the Nationalist representatives it will be elected by a majority of votes. The right of a citizen should not depend upon a fat purse. The present system was such that only rich persons could get seats in the Corporation because they owned motor cars, or were J.P.'s or were tall poppies. He urged voters to elect, those only who would fight for them for cheap houses. Landlordism in Bombay was a great curse which should be done away with now.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman then said he had not issued any manifesto or a declaration because those candidates who issued such things always inspired voters with great hopes and expectations but they were dashed to pieces as soon as they entered the Corporation chamber. He cited the case of a gentleman who had inspired the public with high expectations by his declarations and speeches in the Shantaram Chawl but no sooner had he got an entrance he turned his back towards his voters, and disposed of their rights not only at the Corporation Hall but even as far as Simla. This was, he said, an ideal year because the life of the Corporation was only for one year and if their elected representatives played them false they would have sufficient time to consider whether to elect them again or not. Unfortunately his position was weak for no fault of his because he did not expect that support from his community which was his due. He had, therefore, to fall upon sisters communities for support. He did not know whether he would be elected or not but he would say a word to those who are elected that they should always consider that they are representatives of the people. He for himself would be elected.

Mr. Nariman said the complaints against the Municipality were referred to the Commissioner which was a bad practice. If he were elected he would see that a Vigilance Committee was appointed composed of representative members to inquire into the grievances of the citizens. He cited them the case of Grant Road Bridge, a hundred yards of which were not finished even after a period of two years and a half. He promised to do all that he could for poor citizens, if elected.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in supporting the election of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Nariman, said they were fine types of young India. They had the fine conception of national duty and high ideal of its achievement, and, therefore, they were the right representatives of the people for Self-Government. The civic life was the foundation of civilization and freedom. India's past history showed that it had fine roads and beautiful buildings which manifested its ancient civilization. She had a shocking experience of Bombay slums during the last riot when she had to pass through allege and by-ways of Bombay. Shame, horror and revulsion came to her mind when she saw insanitary condition and the cirminal neglect of the city's welfare. It was the ratepayers who paid for the city's sanitation and when they did not receive anything tangible in return, her heart burned with sadness that their trust was betrayed. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Nariman represented the new National ideal and were the leaders of Swarajya which belonged both to the rich and to the poor not only those wha lived on [illegible] Hill but also of those who lived in [illegible] Road, where they required physical as well as moral sanitation. She knew Mr. Mehta when he was in England as a student [illegible]th whom she had the privilege of [illegible]s as a comrade. She could, therefore, [illegible] testimony that he represented that type of young men for which there was a great need at present.

Referring to Mr. Nariman she said that though she did not know him long, and women did not take years to make up their minds—(laughter)—she could say that the young Parsi had the courage to incur unpopularity among his own kith and kin for the sake of Swarajya. Mr. Nariman was a democrat of democrats, and for the sake of his great ideal he was suffering from isolation in his own community. She appealed therefore all the voters to support these two Nationalist workers by their votes on the election day, viz:—to-morrow.

MR. BAPTISTA.

The chairman, in winding up the proceedings, said that Mr. Jamnadas—not Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas—(laughter)—was a great National st, and in civic affairs too Nationalism must prevail. There were five seats in the Girgaon Ward and six candidates. He appealed the Parsi community to support Nationalist workers because they were the leaders of Swarajya, and in the court of time India was bound to get Swarajya, when they will have to depend upon them for impartial justice. He appealed the non-voters to convas for the candidates as it conduced greatly to success. In England beautiful girls used to go for canvassing and at times they used to give kisses—(loud laughter)—to get votes, but in India, it was impracticable. (Laughter.) Finally, he urged all to muster strong at Gowalia Tank to-morrow at 8 a.m. and help Messrs. Mehta and Nariman to get votes.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE NOT ALLOWED.

The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay writes to us for publication:—

In accordance with Section 27 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, Wednesday the 25th January, 1922, has been notified as the day for taking a poll. Messrs. Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomad Abba and Jaffer bhai Abdulabhai Lalji, candidates for the Mandvi Ward Election and Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash, candidate for Fort Ward Election informed the Commissioner on the 17th, 19th and 21st January, respectively, that they wished to withdraw their candidature from those Wards. In accordance with the proviso to Section 26 (2) (j) of the Municipal Act, such intimation must be given to the Commissioner three days before the date fixed for the election, which in this case was the 18th January, 1922. It has, therefore, been impossible to accept the intimations of these candidates of their intention not to contest the elections and arrangements for a poll to be taken on January 25th are in progress. All the candidates for A and B Wards have been informed of the facts and of the legal impossibility of allowing the above-mentioned candidates to withdraw.

MR. MOTIWALA'S MAN FESTO.

Mr. B. N. Motivala has addressed the following manifesto to the electors of C Ward:—

Dear Brothers and Sisters,—I do not believe in manifestoes. They are being issued in general terms and are being intended to enlighten the rate-payers regarding the policy of the candidates with a view to secure good support from them; but when they are scanned in the light of three years experience of the work done by the members who issued them during election days, they reveal their misleading character. The work done by the Municipal Councillors when contrasted with the work they professed to do clearly shows that the former is insignificant in comparison.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been recognised on all hands to have fallen on evil days; and the reason why this is so is simply because the rate-payers do not care to exercise their right properly. With many of them, influence and not merit counts; and consequently candidates who are wealthy but quite incapable of discharging their duties enter the Corporation. In these days when we are rightly aspiring to have full responsible self-government it behoves us that in the matter of local self-government we must exercise our valuable right of voting and that too in favour of candidates who have good knowledge of English, who can spare time for a proper study of municipal questions and for giving regular attendance at the Corporation and Committee meetings and who are able to give out their views clearly and coherently. At present several elected members remain absent for months; some put in their appearance rarely and others open their mouths on very rare occasions. Many take part in a superficial manner; and many rest content by being silent spectators. A large number of councillors show their keen anxiety to contest for seats on the City Improvement Trust, for the Presidential Chair, for the Port Trust and for the Standing Committee even though they are not competent enough to do substantial service there. The remedy for all this is the strict disposal of votes by the elector.

It is a great pity that competent and energetic persons do not contest seats in a larger number. The expenses that a candidate has unnecessarily to incur and the worry he is put to to negative false reports and to counteract undue influence exercised by the candidates prevent poor and middle-class deserving people from standing as candidates. All these things must go if we at all seriously desire to regain the lost prestige of the Corporation. I am glad, gentlemen of established reputation, like Mr. Patel, Mr. Nariman and Mr. Mehta have stood forth as candidates from different Wards.

During my three years' career as a Municipal Councillor I have espoused the popular cause. I have advocated the retention of the right of voting to graduates and the enfranchisement of tenants paying Rs. 10 per month in the new municipal constitution and the removal of the sex-bar against women. I fought out the cause of primary school children. I have succeeded in raising the salaries of municipal school teachers. I have advocated the Corporation paying for women's education and sharing with Government the cost of relieving the distress of suffering and starving beggars both on health and humanitarian grounds. I have always raised my voice for giving highest appointments to Indians. During the debates on Telephone Company's inefficient service I expressed my view to have such public utility companies being run by the Corporation itself. I joined the peoples' protest in the debate relating to the Gas Companies and Tramway Companies Strikes. I raised my voice against bad roads, defective lighting and water scarcity. I voted against the introduction of standard time. I got introduced the system of classifying the class of Baniyas separately in municipal statistics. Being in favour of total prohibition policy I had moved a notice of motion for the Municipality getting into its own hands the right of issuing liquor licenses and the introduction of paid or honorary volunteer corps for persuading people to abstain from drink. I raised my strongest protest against the unjust tax levied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Mahomedans and Baniyas and the same being recovered by the Municipal Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Corporation. The slaughter of young and useful milch cattle-being on the increase and the statistics being mixed up I got them being properly classified in new administration reoprts. I was against the raising of general tax. I opposed strenuously the presentation of addresses to the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reading and the Prince of Wales.

So much for the work actually done. Now a few lines about the policy I intend to pursue. I am against the payment of any fees to members of the Standing Committee. I want the different departments of the Municipality being placed under the guidance of separate Executive Committees. I want the Indianisation of the higher posts of the Municipality from the Commissioner downwards. I desire speedy curtailment of expenses all round and specially the reduction of the salaries of high officers by appointing Indians. I am strongly opposed to the introduction of any additional tax till we are able to show efficient service in different departments of the Municipality and because the taxation at present is sufficiently high. If more money is desired I am strongly of opinion that the professional classes should be taxed as it is done at Calcutta. Higher taxation at present when the first city in India has not shown efficient work in any single branch, should never be resorted to. I sincerely hope the Municipality will take the general public and specially the rate-payers into its confidence by giving them a good opportunity of hearing municipal debates, by the publication of a monthly magazine dealing only with municipal matters, by the founding of a Municipal Library where the general public may come and read the printed reports of the work done by the Schools Committee, the Standing Committee and the Corporation. The bulky municipal administration reoprts do not create sufficient civic interest, hence the same should be issued to the public in a popular form at nominal prices so as to make every rate-payer take a personal interest in the welfare of his own city. I shall advocate the early introduction of free and compulsory education. The mortality of the city from 1915 is steadily rising. From 23,681 it increased to 68,610 in 1919. The infant mortality is also very heavy being 13,534 showing an increase of 4,715 above the average of the quinquennium 1914-1918. This state is startling and requires very careful and immediate attention at the hands of councillors who really desire the welfare of the city. I desire an early introduction of elementary lessons on hygiene, sanitation and physiology in our schools so that the next generation may be more healthy and happy. Irrespective of cost I am eager to have sanitary and suitable school premises of our own to be provided for primary schools where children spend nearly one-fourth of their time. I most strongly advocate the most careful attention being paid for remedying the defects of school-going children by making suitable arrangement for the same in municipal dispensaries and by the founding of separate clinics for the special diseases from which school children generally suffer. I shall do my level best to see that in a Municipality wherein there is a preponderating majority of Indians the slaughter of young and useful milch cattle is stopped at a very early date.

These are some of the directions towards which I propose concentrating my attention during the coming year. I have now done. I trust the electors of C Ward will now see their way to repose their full confidence in me, by re-electing me as their representative. I fervently appeal to all the rate-payers of the C Ward to exercise their right of voting without being influenced by any other consideration than that of merit and merit alone. I make a special appeal to my brother-graduates. This may be the last time when they will be exercising their right. I hope they will give their solid support to me. I trust my sisters of all communities will not abstain from voting in favour of one who has spent many years of his life in their service and who has specially pleaded their cause both outside and inside the Corporation. I promise to all my constituents that I shall always try my utmost to be worthy of all the wards in general and of C Ward in particular. My humble services are at the disposal of the rate-payers. Will they utilise the same? The result of the voting on the 25th instant at the Polling Booth will show where the wind blows. I have faith in my constituents. I fully hope and trust that they will not only support me, but will also use their good influence in my favour. I have discharged my duty and I request most earnestly all voters to discharge theirs.

B. N. MOTIVALA.

Culliandas House,
The Ridge, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, Jan. 19.

RATEPAYERS' DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Elections are coming off on Wednesday the 25th instant. There have been tickets, combinations, dummy rivals and hard canvassing! Four Wards are already uncontested:—Fort, Mandvi, Parel and Mahim. For the remaining, there is keen contest going on. Our Municipal administration is not all that could be desired. There are many grievances of the people, that have remained unattended to. Ratepayers will do well to know the views of the candidates on the following salient points:—

(1) GROWING EXPENDITURE.

Municipal expenditure is going up by leaps and bounds! It needs retrenchment without delay.

(2) PROFITEERING IN ACQUISITION.

The Municipality has taken to profiteering and that by acquiring large and habitable areas of the city and dishousing thousands of middle-class people. Ratepayers should return only such candidates, as will oppose tooth and nail any acquisition, that may lead to the dishousing of the poor. Further, the question of the Fort Acquisition should be re-opened; and the scheme should be deferred, till housing accommodation is available in the north of the town. I trust. Mr. P. J. Marzaban, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Byramjee Gamdia will not treat this as a "settled fact." but will re-open the subject in the new Corporation.

(3) RECLAMATION SCHEME.

City Fathers cannot sit with closed hands and allow huge sums of money sinking in the absolutely unnecessary and most extravagant scheme of Back Bay Reclamation. It is feared, that the process of reclamation, apart from being unremunerative, will seriously affect the health of Bombay. And City Fathers cannot wait and watch, in spite of all the civility and courtesy they receive at the Government House!

(4) DEFECTIVE SANITATIONS.

This brings us to the important question of City's sanitation. The sewage arrangements are very defective and need early attention Mr Dadiburjor's scheme is worthy of attention.

(5) THREATENED INCREASE IN THE GENERAL TAX.

It is argued, that it is almost unavoidable! Is it so, please? Are Government Properties assessed the same way as ordinary properties? Cannot a higher water rate be charged to Port Trust, Railways and Mills? Will not the landlords extort Rs. 5. Rs. 10. and Rs. 15 higher rent on account of the Rs. 1½ increase? Let the City Fathers consider that point.

(6) WATER SUPPLY.

It is so inadequate and irregular. The leakage is not traced. There are favoured localities and favoured buildings also! Water is available for gardens throughout the day, but is not to be had at the chawls at all hours.

(7) OUR ROADS.

Here too, there are favoured roads, that are daily watered and periodically macadamised. But the rest are good for sluggish liver!

Thus our City's affairs need close and immediate attention. There is a chance to introduce new blood in the Corporation, and it is a sign of the times, that some *Prominent Nationalists* have come forward to serve their city.

(1) MR. V. J. PATEL.

An able Councillor, a staunch Congressman and an unsparing critic of the bureaucracy is already elected.

(2) MR. CHOTTANI.

The President of the Khilafat Committee, a well-known merchant, and a loyal lieutenant of Gandiji is also elected.

(3) MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

An ex-President of the Corporation, a champion of the people, and an untiring fighter for people's rights, should be elected by the Byculla rate-payers without fail.

(4) MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

As an able speaker, debater and worker, Mr. Mehta's entry in the Corporation will be certainly welcome.

(5) DR. VELKAR.

His record of work in the Corporation entitles him to be returned by the voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward.

(6) MR. MOTIWALLA.

His activities are too well-known, and his election is a certainty in spite of a keen contest.

(7) MR. H. P. MODY.

Though not a non-co-operator, he is a staunch Nationalist. He has done his level best to restore civic harmony in the city recently, and deserves to be re-elected.

(8 MR. KHATTRI.

He is an enthusiastic young man, who has done splendid work as the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, and he is sure to receive support in the Byculla ward.

(9) MR. HALAI.

That untiring critic of the Back Bay Reclamation is already elected.

(10) MR. JETHMUL NARANDAS.

He is a keen business man, very enthusiastic, practical and promising and a follower of the great Gandhiji.

(11) MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

And last, though not the least, is my friend and colleague Mr. K. F. Nariman. He is so able and independent, so fearless and resourceful that he will be an acquisition to the Corporation. Girgaum Ward voters are fully aware of his work, and they will no doubt support Mr. Nariman without fail.

Here is an opportunity for the ratepayers to protect their interests and to mark their appreciation of the public work done by the respective candidates. Our Nationalist candidates deserve whole-hearted support, and it is hoped rate-payers will surely return them to the Corporation, not forgetting Mr. Navalkar of the Rate-payers' Association.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal election is approaching and some of the gentlemen whose names are officially announced in your esteemed paper as candidates for such posts have made promises to their voters to exercise their influence in one way or the other if they be supported by them (voters). In the beginning these friends of ours are generally very generous in giving their promises but when once they get admittance either in the Corporation, or the Legislative Councils, they with a few honourable exceptions, forget these promises.

My idea of writing this letter is this that except one or two of your correspondents (so far as I am aware of) none has given us any assurance of taking up the question of cattle protection in Bombay. The incessant and indiscriminate slaughter of our milch and agricultural live stock viz:—Cows, buffaloes, etc., has created a havoc and under these circumstances according to the opinions of well-known doctors and scientists our country has suffered a good deal in many respects. The population is losing its vigour and vitality owing to the want of resisting power against diseases, the infant mortality is increasing and articles like milk and ghee which were formerly things of ordinary diet have, nowadays, become articles of luxuries and within the reach of only a wealthy feed, owing to their prohibition prices.

During the years 1917-1920 i.e. within three years, 1,66,412 cows, 30,771, buffaloes and 9,153 calves and heifers were slaughtered. Beside this about twenty-five lakhs of goats and sheep were slaughtered in this single hell this earth! The slaughter house could not get more animals or otherwise as I have been informed the butchers are allowed to kill to the extent of 300 cows, 33 buffaloes and a still larger number of goats and sheep every day.

It is now high time that the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should rise equal to their duty and take stringent measures to prohibit the indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle as cows, buffaloes, etc.

In view of the decision of many respectable and influential Municipalities of our country who, stopped the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle, we fail to see why the Municipality of Bombay which boasts to be the premier Municipality in India has not taken any substantial steps in this direction and has not stopped this grave evil.

Our Bombay Humanitarian League intends taking up the matter again in hand and carrying on a vigorous campaign for the welfare of our cattle wealth as well as humanity in general. We are hopeful of receiving support from the public and also from the would-be elected members of the Corporation.

We beg to appeal to the voters of the Bombay Municipality kindly to give their votes only in favour of such candidates to the membership to the Corporation as besides giving their promise of serving the civic interests would give us their assurance of fighting for preserving the cattle wealth of our country—as Bombay drags thousands of animals from the mofussil.

We are thinking of issuing a manifesto, with a view to advise the voters to vote for those who are prepared to fight out for this important question. The candidates who are ready to lend us their support in this campaign may therefore kindly write to us before the 23rd instant, so that we shall be glad to insert their names in our manifesto, with necessary recommendations to our members and sympathisers to lend their support to them.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
MAGANLAL M. SHAH,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Humanitarian League.

309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, 2.
January 20.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the approach of the trienniel elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the brisk and busy canvassing of votes by candidates a note of caution and warning would be just in the fitness of things at this time of the day.

Whenever a candidate offers himself for election for the first time he is what may be called a "dark horse" and hence his electors take him at his word when he promises to undertake measures in the interest of his constituency. But it is quite a different affair when the candidate merely saying that he opposed the presentation of the welcome addresses of reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince of Wales on their arrival in Bombay. But these were special now more remains a dark horse but is a proved success or failure, when he offers for re-election.

When three years ago Dr. M. B. Velkar stood for the first time for election from the C. Ward, he promised us so many things as is the wont of almost every candidate, but we have yet to learn what he has actually secured for us or done in securing them. Would it not therefore have been well if Dr. Velkar had undertaken to enumerate in what specific way he worked to serve the interests of his electors. It is no use occasions and hence cannot be said to form part of the regular business of a City Father. It must be admitted in fairness to Dr. Velkar that he once of twice raised his voice in the interest of the public during his tenure of three years It is therefore up to him to show why he should deserve re-election at the hands of the ratepayers this time. Let hi msay if he attended to the needs of the residents of his Ward.

I have no enmity with Dr. Velkar. I count myself as one of his personal friends. But my personal relations should not stand in the way of my ventilating Dr. Velkar's failure if I know it to be such.

In these circumstances the voters of C. Ward from which he seeks election, should think well about the work of Dr. Velkar and if they are satisfied with his work should record their votes in his favour. No considerations of political views or communal amenities should weigh with the voters except of social service and civil duty. The choice is with voters and let them choose well.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

23, Fansaswady, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, 14-1-22.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Girgaum (D) Ward is to be congratulated upon Mr. K. F. Nariman offering himself as a candidate at the next Municipal Election. This Parsi patriotic pleader in Khaddar is so well known that I feel quite sure of his success.

Hailing from a community which rightly boasts of having produced city Fathers like Sir Pherozshah and Sir Dinshaw Wachha it is but right that Mr. Nariman should come forward to serve the city not much caring for his practice. His fearlessness and courage of conviction were sufficiently manifested when he actively worked on the Anti-Reception Committee at the time of the Prince's visit even incurring the displeasure and wrath of a section of his community. I am confident that Mr. Nariman, when elected, will bring a new life to our corporation which at present is the stronghold of wealth and reaction. Having to contest his election with veteran 'councillors' and having comparitively a meagre support from his community Mr. Nariman's task is all the more difficult although the more brave and honourable. It is only proper, therefore, that the voters particularly the Hindoos should vote for him and see that he is duly returned to the Municipality. Mr. K. F. Nariman is a staunch Congressman. Surely with a councillor of Mr. Nariman's type in the municipality waste of 4 lakhs of rupees on illumination in a year of 28 lakhs deficit, would be impossible.

His work in the picketers cause is quite well known. Next to his credit stands his free championship of the Elphinstone College Hostel Students in that famous case where five Europeans rushed in the hostel late at night and assaulted and abused the residents. The Elphinstonian Graduates and other voteers, therefore, owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Nariman and I trust they would pay it up by one and all voting for him.—Yours, etc.

"NO. 7."

Bombay, Jan. 20.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper there appears two communuation relating to the ensuing Municipal election from the Girgaum Ward. One is an appeal by Mr. V. G. Patel to the residents of that ward and the other is a private letter by Mr. M. R. Jayakar to a friend. It is likely that those voters who value the opinions of Messrs. Patel and Jayakar may be misled by the publication of these two communications and therefore, I am writing to say that both Messrs. Patel and Jayakar are likewise supporting the candidature of another Nationalist candidate Mr. K. F. Nariman. This will be obvious from the fact that Mr. Jayakar had signed the nomination form of Mr K. F. Nariman but unfortunately owing to a difficulty caused by Mr. Jayakar not being a resident of the D. Ward that form could not be utilised.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. DESHPANDE.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The total number of the voters in the "D" ward is 4437. Of these 1367 are Parsis, 2445 are Hindus, and the remaining are other communities (615). Till the last trienniel election in 1919, three Hindu and two Parsi members used to represent this ward. The Home Rule activity in 1919 reversed this and we have now three Parsis and two Hindus. course, nationalism does not go by caste or creed but in fairness to the Hindu community which forms the bulk of the population of this city, one of the Parsi candidates would do well to retire in favour of the Parsi N. C. O. Mr. Nariman.

My appeal to well-meaning voters of the ward is to record their votes, not as N. C. O.s or otherwise, but record them in the best interests of the city so as to represent fairly and squarely other communities. We must have at least two Hindu representatives if not three.—Yours, etc.

VOTER IN "D" WARD.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

VII.

Messrs. L. P. Tairsee, B. N. Motiwala, Jethmal Narandas, Liladhar Ray Sawpat, K. P. Khadilkar, R. N. Mandlik, R. H. Bhadkamkar, Abraham, S. Erulkar, and D. D. Sathaye have issue the following appeal to the voters of the D. (Girgaum) (D) ward:—

"Brethren and Sisters.—Among the candidates for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation which comes off on the 25th instant and for which nominations are published in this morning's newspapers, the names of two candidates i.e. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta and Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman will, we trust, readily commend themselves to you.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta hardly needs introduction. He has devoted himself particularly during the last three years to public work with a zeal, earnestness and ability which has rightly endeared him to all lovers of the country, and he may be relied on from his place in the Corporation to bring to bear the same devotion and sacrifice for the solution of our civic problems. We, therefore, request you that you will give him your whole-hearted and unstinted support, and thereby make his election to the Corporation an absolute certainty.

The other candidate for whom we request your support in an equal measure is Mr. K. F. Nariman. He is known to be a thorough Nationalist. It is therefore necessary that a candidate of such undoubted ability should secure support of the general body of voters so that the civic interests of the D. Ward may be properly represented.

The polling takes places from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at Gwalia Tank Road on the 25th instant (Wednesday). We shall therefore, request you to go there on that day and record your vote in favour of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and K. F. Nariman.

Thanking you in anticipation etc."

TWO NEW CABLES

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND EMDEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

New York.—The Commercial Cable Company announces that two new cables between New York and Emden via Azores will be laid and put into operation by October 1923, under contract with the German Atlantic Company.

RAID ON A BANK IN EDINBURGH.

MASKED MEN HELD UP THE STAFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan.

Three armed and masked men raided a branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland near Edinburgh to-day. The bandits held up the staff with revolvers and stole two thousand pounds sterling.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 23.

The disturbance in the North-east India is passing away after giving three-quarters inch of rain at Dibrugarh and light falls at Gays and Darjeeling. Port Blair has had another inch of rain, and conditions are disturbed to the south-west of it. Another western disturbance has begun to affect the extreme and north.

Forecast.—Increase in Kashmir.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall on Saturday evening.

MESOPOTAMIAN MYSTERY.---I.

PAN-ARAB SCHEME.

CONFLICTING BRITISH PROMISES.

A Teheran correspondent writes to "The Times" :—

Mesopotamia has become such an unblessed word, and contains so little comfort for even the most devout Imperialist, that one shrinks a little from raising new terrors round it. Yet the time has come for plain speaking.

The present writer claims for himself that he has displayed the virtue of moderation to excess. It is less easy to criticise when one is in the East than when one is at home. One sees the immense difficulties with which people are making some effort to cope. One sympathises personally with the people who are making the efforts. One is to near the machine, and knows and sees almost too much. It is so easy to let loose a flood of damns from a distance, and the flood is so often swelled by the "degommes" and the disgruntled that less than justice is done to those who toil too long in foul climates at ungrateful tasks.

The present writer was not one of the critics of Sir Arnold Wilson's administration. It was expensive and it was a hasty improvization. Many of its members lacked experience, and some were obviously unfit. But it was alive, and in times of unexampled difficulty it was left by Downing Street and Whitehall to stear by the stars on to rocks that Downing-Street might well have charted for it, and was buffeted by cruel gales that tore over the hot sand from Syria and Egypt. "Requiescat in pace," then, and let us turn to present times and problems. The writer has watched the Mesopotamian situation closely for over two years. If he has seemed to say little it is because he has left the responsibility of criticism. The argument that things should be given a fair chance is a strong one in the mouth of authority. But meantime he has come to definite conclusions, and one of these is that to give more rope to certain people and certain ideas is to steer for further disasters and increased financial burdens. To have evacuated a year ago would have been impolitic and practically impossible. But now is the gloden moment. Unless we evacuate at once we shall be caught in new toils. "Honour," "pledges," "prestige," every kind of chain will wind itself round and round us afresh. "Do it now" should be the united shout of the whole country into the ear of Government. And, indeed, could one have foreseen how our pledges were to be thrown overboard as the result of the Cairo Conference, one might have urged evacuation earlier.

The proceedings of the Cairo Conference last March, when Mr. Winston Churchill met Sir Percy Cox, have been kept secret from the public. In his speech to the House of Commons on June 14 last, Mr. Churchill appeared to switch the curtain aside. But in reality the home public has been given no opportunity of knowing what happened, and does not at all realize the extraordinary situation wherein we have placed ourselves in Mesopotamia. Some slight retrospect is necessary.

Listen first to the words of Sir Stanley Maude, the conqueror of Baghdad, in a proclamation issued from his Army Headquarters on March 19, 1917 :—

"Our Armies have not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators. Since the days of Hulaku your citizens have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your palaces have fallen into ruins, your gardens have sunken into desolation, and your forefathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage. Your sons have been carried off to wars not of your seeking: your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

"Since the days of Midhat Pasha the Turks have talked of reforms, yet do not the ruins and wastes of to-day testify to the vanity of those promises? . . . . The people of Baghdad . . . are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose upon you alien institutions. It is the hope of the British Government that the aspirations of your philosophers and writers shall be realized once again. The people of Baghdad shall flourish and enjoy their wealth and substance under institutions which are in consonance with their sacred laws and their racial ideals."

JOINT PROMISES TO THE ARABS.

General Marshall reiterated these assurances in less rounded and more pointed periods in his proclamation of November 2, 1918, to the people of Irak. This was followed rapidly by a still more important document, the now famous, not to say slightly notorious, Anglo-French Declaration of November 8, 1918. Hearken to its solemn opening sentence:—

The end which France and Great Britain have in view in their prosecution in the East of the war let loose by German ambition is the complete and definite liberation of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks and the establishment of national Governments and administrations drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of indigenous populations.

In order to give effect to these intentions France and Great Britain are agreed to encourage and assist the establishment of indigenous Governments and administrations in Syria and Mesopotamia."

Now to those who knew Sir Arnold Wilson in the Armistice period, it was no secret that he disliked the wording of this Anglo-French Declaration. Without fear of misrepresenting him one may say that he thought that either the Allies were going too far or else they were insincere and were guilty of issuing a window-dressing document for the urgent purpose of the moment. In either case they were riding for a fall, for these indigenous Governments could not, in his opinion, be produced without some years' hard spade work by a protecting, or mandatory, Power. The tribal nature of the country and the complete lack of administrative experience amongst the Arabs would make the attempt hopeless in the case of Irak.

Colonel Wilson, as he then was, even went so far as to urge upon the Home Government the necessity for drawing back in some measure and for modifying or reinterpreting the Declaration. But the Home Government stuck to its indigenous guns, finding their thunder of autonomy useful in the difficult moments which it had to pass in Paris, where Peace showed no signs of breaking out. The flag of self-determination for Irak was kept flying in every public utterance, but Sir Arnold Wilson, with the Turks still on the frontier and no sign of a treaty, made little show of carrying out these large professions. He held a kind of town and tribal "referendum" on the question of an Emir. The British political officers in the various divisions and districts were the intermediaries to whom the sheikhs and notables and the various communities confided their opinion.

It is hardly surprising, in view of the known views of the civil administration of the time, that the majority expressed a strong desire to be governed by Sir Percy Cox. The idea of a ruler from the Sherifian family was generally treated as an absurdity, and was emphatically "turned down."

But these paternal methods of administration could not be continued indefinitely in view of the Anglo-French Declaration. Sir Arnold Wilson had to set about carrying out the publicly announced policy of government. A small committee was appointed, under the presidency of Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Judicial Secretary in Mesopotamia, to draft proposals and lay the foundations of a limited Constitution, and this fact was duly announced to Parliament. When the rebellion of 1920 had been crushed, and Sir Percy Cox arrived as High Commissioner in the autumn, this was the state of affairs.

PROPOSED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Sir Percy Cox, faced with a difficult situation, decided that the most important thing to do was to give immediate assurance of our intention to lose no more time before carrying out the Anglo-French Declaration. He, therefore, forthwith nominated an Arab Provisional Government which should carry on the Administration till the people could be consulted as to the form of government. With great emphasis the programme of procedure was drawn up. An electoral law would be got ready with all speed. As soon as it had received the approbation of the High Commissioner elections for a Constituent Assembly would be held. This Assembly would be absolutely free to decide the future Constitution of Irak. No question would be excluded from its competence. It might decide for a Mesopotamian Republic, of which there were many advocates; or for a democratic constitutional Monarchy; or for a Monarchy with large prerogatives. It might select its own ruler, Arab or Turk, Mesopotamian or imported. It might, if so disposed, refuse a mandate to Great Britain.

These assurances were issued freely to the Provisional Government and to the people of Irak. The electoral law drafted under Sir E. Bonham-Carter's supervision was finished and ready by the end of January. From them till the era of the Cairo Conference the writer was daily assured that its promulgation was imminent. It was even hoped to complete the eletctions before Ramazan, which this year began on May 7. But day after day, for some unexplained reason, the electoral law failed to appear. Still I was assured on the highest authority that it would appear before the departure for Cairo, which loomed up in mid-February. But when the High Commissioner left for Cairo the long-expected electoral law still lay blushing unseen within his desk. To this day it is still unpublished. No Constituent Assembly has ever met. Not one of the promises with which the new regime was inaugurated in the autumn of 1920 has been fulfield. Yet Irak has a King, and the question of its form of government is supposed to be settled and closed.

How this disastrous wreckage of the High Commissioner's good intentions has come about and the dangerous situation which has thus been produced must now be explained.

OPINIONS OF THE ARABS.

There arose in Great Britain during the war a new school of Arab enthusiasts. Before the year the best informed opinion upon Arab political aspirations was thus represented by Miss Gertrude Bell, who wrote of Turk and Arab in the following terms in her book "The Desert and the Sown."

And yet, for all his [the Turk's] failure, there is no one who would obviously be fitted to take his place. For my immediate purpose I speak only of Syria, the province with which I am most familiar. Of what value are the pan-Arabic associations and the inflammatory leaflets that they issue from foreign printing presses? The answer is easy: they are worth nothing at all. There is no nation of Arabs; the Syrian merchant is separted by a wider gulf from the Bedouin than he is from the Osmanli, the Syrian country is inhabited by Arabic-speaking races all eager to be at each other's throats, and only prevented from fulfilling their natural desires by the ragged half-fed soldier who draws at rare intervals the Sultan's pay.

This verdict, as to the impossibility of creating an Arab nationality, was republished by Miss Bell in her new edition of October, 1918, and has been reprinted since the Armistice, so it may be taken as representing her view up till, at any rate, very recent times. But the exigencies of the war compelled us to lose sight of such sane reminders of obvious facts. The Turks were our enemies, and it was natural that we should seek to turn to the military advantage of the Allies every handle afforded us by the Turks' misgovernment of their empire. Arab aspirations might or might not be "worth nothing at all" in themselves, but we could no more afford to neglect Turkey's sore places than Germany could afford to neglect Ireland.

This was the opportunity of the Arab enthusiasts. Just as Germany had her distinguished Gaelic scholars and her Orientalists who genuinely believed in the immediate possibility of creating an Irish republic and producing an Indian rebellion in the interests of Ireland and India, so had we our Pan-Arabs fired by the dream of an Arab Empire carved from the flanks of Turkey. It was natural, and indeed inevitable, that the Government should make use of those men.

RISE OF THE WAHABIS.

The practical question then arose on to how the Arabs were to be raised against the Turks. There was nothing to be done with the Senussi, who were sundered by Egypt from any Arab kingdom we might favour, and were in any case hostile. There was little to be done with the Idrisi or the Imam of Yemen; and the Reschid, the Emir of Hail in Central Arabia, threw in his lot with the Turks. There remained two outstanding figures within reach of our Imperial arm to whom we could offer funds and assistance and the promise of ultimate reward in return for support. Those were Hussein, the Grand Sherif of Mecca, and Ibn Sa'ud, the Wahabi Emir of Nejd, who ruled from his capital at Riadh in Central Arabia.

A heavy complication was caused by the fact that these two men were enemies, and cherished antagonistic aims, they and their people being divided by the sharp sword of religious animosity. Mohammed Ibn Adbul Wahab, an 18th century Puritan reformer who arose in Arabian Islam, converted Sa'ud, the ruler of Nejd, about 1760 to his teachings, and at the same period several petty sheikhs who had previously been at war with one another embraced the new faith. With these and new force of inner conviction to fortify them Sa'ud and his son and successor Sa'ud Ibn Sa'ud succeeded in creating a vast kingdom in Central Arabia.

The son of Sa'ud II. scourged the holy but iniquitous Shia city of Kerbela, in Mesopotamia, in 1801, and in 1803 he carried his arms eastward, captured and applied a similar purge to the Holy of Holies for Sunni and Shia alike, Mecca itself. Medina fell in 1804, and both Mecca and Medina remained in Wahabite possession till the Pasha of Egypt, the famous Mehemet Ali, restored them to the Turk in 1912. In 1818 Mehemet Ali captured and destroyed Daraiya, the capital of Nejd, and the Wahabi kingdom came to a temporary end.

But faith lived amongst the ruins. The Sa'ud dynasty raised its head again in 1830, and a new capital, Riadh, was built near the forlorn site of Daraiya. The kingdom grew once more, till some 35 years ago, owing to a family quarrel, it came to an abrupt second end, and passed into the hands of the Ibn Reshid family, of the Jebel Shammar (now in its turn overthrown). But the Ibn Sa'ud family is hard to beat, and in 1901 the present Emir of Nejd, then 18 years old, entered Riadh with 15 followers in the dark of night. When the dawn broke they murdered Ibn Reshid's Governor, and proclaimed Ibn Sa'ud to the people.

Since then, under the title of Emir of Nejd, he has recreated to a considerable extent the kingdom of his fathers. He drove the Turks out of all the Hasa country and extended his sway eastwards to the ports opposite Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, towards the south, and to the limits of the Sheikh of Kowait in the north. But in the west the Grand Sherif of Mecca opposed his pretensions, and in 1910 invaded Nejd. He was defeated and driven back to his own limits, but dissension continued, and the claims of the two men were at variance.

Ibn Sa'ud gave a great modern impetus to the Wahabi creed by the creation of the Ikhwan movement, a spiritual brotherhood. Over his new dominions by the side of unregenerate Sunnis and Shias, whose public smoking and secret drinking he, unlike his more intolerant and less sagacious forefathers, does not attempt to punish, he has planted colonies of the Ikhwan, or Brothers, who make many more converts than were formerly made by the sword, and their missionary activities add to the uneasiness of Mecca. To some extent also Ibn Sa'ud interferes with the Haj, or Pilgrimage, and restricts the takings that flow into the coffers of King Hussein, for on the ground that they are "idolaters" he levies a tribute from Shia pilgrims who pass through his territory.

Such was the situation when the war broke out. We bent our energies to securing the services of the two enemies, Ibn Sa'd and the Sherif of Mecca, and stirring them against the Turks.

The Wahabis and Ibn Sa'ud were already well known to us, or at any rate to the Government of India. A British mission, headed by Colonel Lewis Pelly, the Resident in the Gulf, went to Riadh so long ago as 1865, and made an agreement with the Ibn Sa'ud family which has always been scrupulously observed, and which the Wahabis themselves have told me they always regarded as a binding treaty, though no treaty was made. The present Ibn Sa'ud and his father Abdur Rahman, who still lives in honoured old age at Riadh (Ibn Sa'ud, by the way, is now the family surname), lived from 1885 to 1901 in Kowait, where they enjoyed the friendship and protection of the well-known Sheikh Mubarak and whence, with his blessing they set out to recover their lost kingdom.

At Kowait they were in constant friendly relation with the British Political Officer and with the Resident of Bushire. This friendship was maintained after the return of the family to Rizada, and was fostered through the medium of the late Captain Shakespear, a great lover of the Arabs, who was Political Officer at Kowait. Between Ibn Sa'ud, therefore, and ourselves mutual confidence already existed. The Turks were his hereditary enemies, and in 1914, before the outbreak of the Great War, he had carried out a completely successful campaign against them and conquered all the Hasa country.

The people of the Jebel Shammar were also his foes, so he did not hestitate at all. In January, 1915, he launched his campaign, but unfortunately Captain Shakespear, who accompanied him, was killed in the battle of Jarrab and there was also some treachery amongst Ibn Sa'uds Infantry, so that an engagement victoriously begun ended in defeat. After this both we and Ibn Sa'ud were discouraged, and he was out of action for a long time.

QUESTION OF THE CALIPHATE.

Of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, we, at that time, knew very little, Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner in Egypt, set about getting in touch with him, and Mr. Ronald Storrs, then the Oriental Secretary in Cairo, was deputed to write winning letters in Arabic to him. A lively correspondence followed, most of which has since seen the light.

The Grand Sherif opened his mouth remarkably wide. He was known throughout Islam as a wealthy man, who derived a large revenue from the Pilgrimage, but it cannot be said that this reputation had endeared him to people outside the circle of his own followers at Mecca. He now conceived a grandiose plan for making himself Caliph and the head of a new Arab empire which should include all Arab lands, and even some lands which were not Arab at all. There were enthusiasts at the Arab Bureau, set up as a war department in Cairo, who favoured active support of practically all these fantastic claims.

The idea of setting up an Arab Caliphate as a counterstroke to the Sultan of Turkey's prestige as Caliph struck them as eminently good business, not only for the purpose of the war, but for afterwards. What more admirable, they reasoned with great plausibility, than to see an Arab empire, whose Sultan should sit in Mecca and be recognized as Caliph and Lord of all the Holy Places, and at the same time be our fast friend enjoying our favour and protection. The Haj would be organized as it had never been organized before. Millions of loyal Indian Moslems would travel on comfortable British boats to Jeddah, and thence by fine motor services to Mecca! Sanitation, so dear to our British hearts, would make leaps and bounds—if sanitation can leap or bound. The pilgrimage, instead of being a danger to civilization and a means of spreading infection, would be a recreation as well as a religious exercise. The Imperial results would be admirable, and the thunder of "Hadji Wilhelm" would be for ever stolen. In support of this brilliant dream they brought forward the most learned and historically correct arguments to show that the Sultan of Turkey had no hereditary title to the Caliphate, and that the Grand Sherif of Mecca had a better family claim.

Fortunately our statesmen remembered the one thing which the enthusiasts forgot. This was that the Caliphate was no affair of ours, and concerned only Islam itself. As well might President Wilson or the Emperor of Japan have nominated a new Pope for the Catholic world as the British Government have chosen a new Caliph.

It wisely refrained from any official action, but meantime the enthusiasts did irreparable damage. Throughout Moslem India ran the word that we were setting up as a rival Caliph to the Sultan of Turkey the Grand Sherif of Mecca, notorious as an extortioner to all pilgrim world.

THE SHERIFIAN SCHEME.

In the matters actually dealt with in the correspondence with King Hussein, the same fate befell us. No impartial person will agree that it bears out the claims which the Sherifian family attempts to base upon it. But it wears an air of ambiguity and gives the impression that our side lacked the courage to say anything unpalatable with adequate precision. It drifted to greater lengths than may been intended. To please the Grand Sherif we addressed him as "King," without apparent reflection. 'A 'king' implies a kingdom," Sir Percy Cox is reported to have said when he heard of this. It did. Immediately afterwards Hussein was signing himself in his letters to us as "King of the Arab Lands," and we had to compromise in our replies by addressing them to the "King of the Hejaz."

Colonel Lawrence, as is now well known, was the life and soul of the Sherifian movement against the Turks. Possessed in nimself, by all accounts, of a magnetic personality and a deep sympathy with the Arab, and provided in addition by the British Government with an apparently bottomless purse, he made fast friends with King Hussein's handsome and picturesque son, the Emir Feisal. Together they raided the Turk's railway to Medina, and presently organized a solid advance northward, and ultimately became General Allenby's invaluable extreme right flank beyond the Jordan.

The Emir Feisal's attempt to kick over the parental traces and set himself up as a monarch in Syria failed, owing to his inability to accommodate himself to France, the mandatory Power. At Damascus in April of 1920 he was crowned "King of Syria," and his brother Abdulla, now in Trans-Jordania, was hailed as "King of Mesopotamia." But nothing came of this bold bluff. Nevertheless, neither he nor his pan-Arab friends despaired. They next conceived the plan of finding a throne for Feisal in Mesopotamia. A plan was laid, which has been diligently pursued, and has succeeded.

What that plan was, how it has led to the scrapping of our solemn pledges, how it has already, like the Damascus episode, involved us in difficulties with our French friends which are carefully concealed from the public, and how it may involve us in a new morass of waste and expenditure, it is my purpose now to show.

(To be continued.)

MALABAR RELIEF AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I bring to the notice of your readers "that Major C. Fernendes, M.D., I.M.S., who hails from Kanara is going to raise the question in the ensuing meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, (next month) of the "Co-operative Society's contributions" of ten per cent. of the profits for the year ending 31st of March 1921, (1st April 1920 to 31st of March 1921) to the "Malabar Relief Fund" as per suggestions made by me in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 17th November 1921, and published on page 12 (column 3.) As it is permitted under the "Co-operative Act" to grant ten per cent. of the profits of any Co-operative Society to any charitable movement approved by the Co-operative Registrar, Major Fernandes will certainly set a good example.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKERNY.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

A SHERLOCK HOLMES FROM AMERICA.

DETECTIVE'S TRIUMPH IN BERLIN

LIGHTED CIGAR AS A SIGNAL FOR ARREST

A George Reorge Renwick special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote frm Berlin in mail week :—

Mr. George Dougherty, a former famous police chief of New York, has just pulled off a real Sherlock Holmes coup in Berlin.

Mr. Dougherty was for long the terror of wrong-doers in New York. Some time ago he retired from his profession and amassed a fortune out of oil.

Then he came across the "pond" to "do Europe," and in time reached Berlin.

His old professsion, however, still exercises fascination, and, when he visits a country, he always makes a point of meeting its big detectives and chatting with them over captures accomplished and coups that failed.

In Berlin he called on the Police President and had a talk with him and his chief colleagues. One of them, Herr Trettin, laughingly inquired if Mr. Dougherty would like to give a little exhibition of American detective work.

"That would be bully," replied the American, and Herr Trettin set his poser.

THE POSER.

Some time ago, he said, a very valuable collection of medallions was stolen at Ferrera in Italy, and there was good ground for believing it was now "somewhere in Berlin." All attempts to discover it, however, had failed.

"Right," said Mr. Dougherty, "I'll take the job on right now."

He returned to his hotel and thought. Then he called a few of the German detectives who had been placed at his disposal. He told them to spread the news in what the Germans call "the half and under world" that there was a very wealthy American living in one of Berlin's best hotels, and that he had a perfect craze for medallions. There was no price he was not willing to give for "the genuine article."

The story was "planted" in all likely places, and then Mr. Dougherty advertised in a number of Berlin newspapers that he wished to acquire good medallions, singly or in collections.

A day or two later two men called on him and said they had medallions for sale.

BLUFFING THE THIEVES.

"You are a bit late in the day, gentlemen," he said to them carelessly. "You see, I've bought so many, so I only want good ones. However, what sort of things have you for sale?"

The collection was described, and the heart of the cool-looking Dougherty beat just a tritle faster.

"Um, yes. You've got some of the goods. Look here, I'll give you five thousand, eh, what is it you've got in this country—marks, eh? Five thousand marks. Don't sell any till I see the collection."

The two men became enthusiastic and described the collection still more accurately. Would Mr. Dougherty like to see the medallions? He would. Say to-morrow Well, why not now?

So the three men got into a taxi and drove off. Behind came another vehicle with Herr Trettin and a couple of detectives.

THE MISSING COLLECTION.

Mr. Dougherty was taken to a house in the suburbs of Berlin, and there the two men showed him a collection of medallions—the collection.

While the price was being discussed the American Sherlock Holmes beat it down from 750,000 to 500,000 marks. Then he went to the widow and lit a cigar. It was the sign to the detectives waiting outside.

A few moments later the door of the flat was forced, and the two would-be medallion sellers were "covered" and handcuffed.

It was found that the medallion collection, one of 8,470 pieces, was intact.

Mr. Dougherty has received the thanks of the Berlin Police President, and of his many coups he will not be least proud of this one.

A NEW POLICY.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—

The report of the Cannes correspondent of the "Observer" that the Marquess Curzon is about to submit to a conference of foreign ministers a new British Near East policy, advising, *inter alia*, the evacuation of the Smyrna region by Greece, may well be intelligent anticipation. Those who have studied the Near East problem have been insisting for months past that there could be no resolution unless and until Greece was ordered to leave Asia Minor. Great Britain, for some reason best known to Mr. Lloyd George and the Marquess Curzon, has hitherto chosen to support Greek ambitions, at the expense of legitmate Turkish claims and at the risk of gravely offending Indian Mdhomedan feeling. France, with a truer sense of justice, has favoured the Kemalists and a great body of responsible British opinion at Home, as well as in the East, has condemned the Treaty of Sevres as a blunder. The feeling that Turkish right must be respected if there is to be peace in the Near East has been so strong that the British Government were placed with the awkward choice of leaving a permanent sore and of creting a new source of trouble in India, or of acknowledging that they had been wrong. It is probably true therefore that they have given way. That a settlement ought to be reached before the weather permits hostilities between Greece and the Kemalist being resumed, is obvious to the dullest intelligence. It is only the fault of the Allied victors of the Great was and especially Great Britain, that the problem ever became acute. It is to be hoped that the British Foreign Office will forget their pique over the Franco-Office will forget their pique over the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, and with the help and advicee of France, rewrite the Treaty of Serves for the second time with more success.

"BE KARMAYOGIS."

"WHAT MATTERS IS STRENGTH OF CHARACTER."

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night, Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and its Causes" under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

The Swamiji began by saying that every thinking Indian must ponder over the causes of India's downfall for the last many centuries. India was not a small country; it had achieved much in all departments of life; it had produced a great philosophy, art, literature and everything that constituted greatness. They were always speaking of their present thraldom, but what about the invasions of Mahamud of Gazni? What was the cause of their impotence in the face of a foreign foe? What prevented them from conquering a solitary army, which was not after all very great and unconquerable? Their thraldom did not date from the day of the British landing in India. Even Guru Govind Singh did not fight for the whole nation—his was a religious war. Shivaji might have had some idea of the unity of the country against a common foe, but it was not much. But what, after all, was it that kept them in thraldom for so many centuries? Only, during the Budhist times there was a keen nationalism in this country. They, it was, who made India great and made the people of China, Japan, Burmah and other countries look up to this country as the centre of religion and civilisaticon. Budhism was an aggressive religion—aggressive with love and not with hate. And their fall began when they rejected Budhism from mere jealousy and hatred. Indians discarded that great religion and its great teachings. When the Mongolians embraced Budhism they imported into it many of their own superstitions and wild ceremonials. When the Indians gave up their Kurmayoga and began to follow Shankara's Jnanayoga their fall began. But it was not real Jnanayoga they were really following. They thought they were self-centred and that they could not learn anything from other nations. The speaker said the dark period of this country began from the day India gave up its Kurmayoga. When they were faced with the hard facts of life, only then had they come to know that Kurmayoga was something. What was the reason then of their continual subjection? It was because they had no right conception of their religion! They were preaching Vedanta, but they never put that into practice and that was the cause of their fall. They had not the right conception of their religion and they had left off clear thinking. Vedanta taught them fearlessness, but were they that?

Non-violent Non-Cooperation was the one thing which would ultimately save their country and raise it from its present slough. Because they were following wrong ideals and had altogether a wrong conception of things they had become unpatriotic and had become slaves at the same time. Only when they followed their religious teachings and gave all that was had and drew their inspiration from their own soul would they ever get Swaraj. Before they asked others to give up its wickedness, let Indians do it first! Only a strong man could forgive and not the weakling and, therefore, they should be all strong. He asked them to be manly. Another thing that held them in subjection was untouchability. They, Indians, had no character; they must have grim determination to do a thing or to die. Character meant everything. So long as they had no organisation, no sacrifice, no character, they would not be able to achieve much. Peace and order was their present fetish, but he thought such a peace was the peace of death. They must guard their own frontiers, their own country, and not the foreigners. Let them, therefore, become Kurmayoga's first as Lok Tilak had told them in his book. The greatness of a country depended on its men and not its wealth.

MR. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said they were much obliged to the Swamiji for the learned address he had delivered to them and as they were embarking on a great struggle self-knowledge and self-control were the two great principles of life which he had taught them that evening. Indians must know their own failings and he thanked Swamiji for having given him a genuine reply to the questions to which he had tried his best to find a solution for a long time. He looked upon the Swamiji as a great master. But he differed from him on one or two points. Their greatest failing was the toleration of vice and injustice and they had also not the character which required to do great things. He objected to the statement that England had won the war by her valour. She had however, won it by her diplomacy. He admitted, however, that the Allies' victory was mainly due to the great British fleet, but then they must remember that she had a fleet more than twice the size of the German fleet. He thought Englishmen always manufactured history as they had done in India.

Why had they failed in the struggle to achieve success yet? Why had they failed to reach the goal which Mahatma Gandhi had set before them? It was because of their want of character. If they had reached the same standard as Mahatma Gandhi, they would have long ago reached the goal. They knew that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man living and yet they had failed to follow him. He was the modern Christ, as an American had said it. There was no man in the world who could touch Gandhi in regard to purity of character, high ideals and adherence to truth in the face of every adverse circumstance. He appealed to them to follow Mahatma Gandhi and reach the goal of Swaraj.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

GOVT. PROCLAMATION.

EMPLOYMENT OF EXTRA POLICE.

The Government of Madras in the Public Department have issued the following Press communique, dated Fort St. George, the 20th instant:—

Reports have been received from Guntur to the effect that in certain parts of the district there is a concerted movement to refuse payment of taxes and that whether of their own accord or as result of intimidation a large number of village officers have tendered resignations of their offices. Both these developments are openly proclaimed as parts of a general plan desiged to embarrass and eventually subvert the Government and it has therefore become necessary to take steps to counter them at once.

With regard to village officers' resignations tendered under the circumstances they cannot be accepted and if the officers refuse to carry on their duties, they must be dismissed. The question of reimposing the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess for the purpose of increasing the pay of village officers in proprietary estates is under consideration; but meanwhile the Government propose to introduce legislation forthwith depriving permanently of their hereditary rights the families of village officers dismissed for disloyalty, though they have no intention at present of interfering otherwise with the hereditary rights of village officers.

To meet systematic refusal to pay taxes they propose to introduce legislation to shorten, where necessary, the time taken to carry out the various provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864 so that land or moveable property may be brought to sale immediately on failure of payment. Where land is bought in by Government owing to a combination to prevent bidding the opportunity will be taken to provide land for members of the depressed classes. In the Peddanandipad firka of the Bapatla Taluq, the majority of the village officers have tendered their resignations and the refusal to pay taxes is widespread and it is necessary to take immediate steps to ensure that substitutes appointed to village offices are not intimidated and that the agency employed to collect the taxes shall receive proper protection. Under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861 therefore extra police are being employed at the expense of the inhabitants of the firka. Fuller details of the measures adopted will be found in G. O. No. 130, Revenue, dated 19th January, 1922 and G. O. No. 97, Judicial, dated the 19th January, 1922.

ORDER.

G. O. No. 67, dated the 19th instant, says:—

The Proclamation appended to this Order will be published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" and the "Guntur District Gazette." The District Magistrate, Guntur, is requested also to give it as wide publicity as possible in other ways.

2. The Inspector-General of Police has already been instructed to begin recruiting for the East Coast Reserve and should as soon as possible depute 100 constables with a suitable complement of head constables and superior officers from the reserves of other districts to form the extra police force required in Guntur, the places of the men so deputed being taken by men recruited for the East Coast Reserve. Meanwhile, he should issue instructions that 100 men of the reserves from the Northern Range who have been brought to Madras connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit should be diverted to Guntur for a week on their way back to their districts, pending more permanent arrangements.

3. The District Magistrate, Guntur, will observe absence of special reasons to the contrary the inhabitants of the specified area who pay their taxes before a date to be prescribed are to be exempted from liability to bear any portions of the cost of the extra police force. He will, therefore, take this into account in making his apportionment under Sub-Section (4) of Section 15 of the Act.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Government have reason to believe that in pursuance of what is known as the Non-Co-operation movement the inhabitants of the area specified below have combined to withhold payment of the taxes due by them to the Government and are inducing the village officers to relinquish their offices, it is hereby declared under Section 15 of the Police Act V of 1861, that from the conduct of the inhabitants of that area it is expedient to increase the number of the police and that the cost of such additional police force shall be borne by the inhabitants of that area subject to such exemptions as may be ordered by Government in favour of persons who shall, by a date to be prescribed, have paid into a Government Treasury or to an officer appointed for the purpose the taxes due from them.

AREA SPECIFIED.

The Peddanandipad Firka of the Bapatla Taluq, Guntur District.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

G. O. No. Mis, 130 dated 19th instant.

The following instructions are issued to Collector in view of the actual resignation of a number of village officers in the Telugu districts and the disinclination on the part of raiyats to pay their kists:—

As regards village officers.

(1) In selecting men to fill the posts of village officers who have resigned or been dismissed for refusal to continue at their duties, Collectors are authorised to disregard the rule as to educational qualifications, provided that they are satisfied that the persons appointed are capable of discharging the duties of the office.

(2) Collectors are further authorised to announce that the Government have under consideration a Bill to amend the Proprietary Estates Village Services Act and the Hereditary Village Officers Act so as to deprive finally of hereditary right the families of village officers dismissed for disloyalty.

(3) Collectors are also authorised to announce that the question of re-imposing the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess for the purpose of increasing the pay of village officers in Proprietary Estates is under consideration.

As regards collection of kists:—

(1) Collectors are instructed that it is advisable in most cases to proceed first against the land.

(2) Government servants and village officers may be allowed, at the discretion of the Collector, to bid for distrained or attached property. Supplementary Local Rulings (iii) (a) and (vi) to Rules 10, 10A and 10B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules will be suspended for this purpose.

(3) Collectors should notify that where possible land bought in by Government will be leased or assigned to persons of the depressed classes.

(4) The Government are drafting an amendment to the Revenue Recovery Act empowering Government to suspend in any particular area the prescriptions of the sections requiring fixed intervals between attachment or distraint and sale. The Bill will be introduced at the earliest opportunity.—"The Swaraj."

SIR SANKARAN NAIR INCIDENT.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The retirement of Sir Sankaran Nair from the Speaker's chair after presiding over the Committee stage the whole of Sunday, has naturally attracted much attention. It has been exaggerated on the one side as a blow to the Conference, while, on the other, inferences have been sought to be drawn from it as to Sir Sankaran's motives. To us, Sir Sankaran's action can be simply explained as due to his having somehow felt after the first day's meeting that a public dissociation from the Conference over which he had come to preside, was imperative on his part. Sir Sankaran arrived in Bombay on the 13th and had a full opportunity of discussing the subject-matter of the Conference with the conveners and Mahatma Gandhi who made no secret of the fact that, as Non-Cooperationists, he and his friends could not participate in the voting at the Conference. It was a surprise when Sir Sankaran made this one of his grounds of thinking of withdrawal on Sunday, because this had been known all along and had, indeed, been emphasised at the first day's sitting in the Mahatma's speech. The Mahatma met this objection by undertaking to obtain from the Working Committee of the Congress a resolution complying with the requirements of the Conference. Sir Sankaran next turned to the release of prisoners convicted under the ordinary law for non-violent political offences, and he was backed up by other members of the Conference Committee. The Mahatma after the luncheon interval on Sunday, when things seemed to have come to a definite breach, agreed to the substitution of a Committee to investigate these cases, instead of the release of the prisoners, as a condition precedent of his party entering the Round Table Conference. After these important concessions, it was a painful surprise to see Sir Sankaran fasten upon the case of "the fatwa prisoners" as the one point on which he could not brook any compromise. We have made no secret of our firm belief that the Khilafat extremists' disclaimer of responsibility for the Mopla outbreak was untenable. The dignified remonstrance which we printed last week from the Secretaries of Congress and Khilafat Committees in Malabar, against the misleading resolution of the Khilafat Conference, conveys its own moral. Sir Sankaran Nair naturally feels deeply for the wrongs done upon innocent men and women by Mopla ruffians, and no one who knows the facts can feel otherwise. But to argue from these distressing facts that "the fatwa prisoners"—those convicted of circulating a fatwa or declaration by Mahomedan divines—should not be released, is a bit of forced reasoning which no one else in the Conference Committee was able to follow. The matter might have been left there, but for the statement which Sir Sankaran Nair published in the "Times of India" on Tuesday. That statement must have given pain to many sincere admirers of Sir Sankaran Nair. He was called as a friend to give the Conference the benefit of his guidance. Because it did not follow it in every respect, he not only left the Conference after taking note of all its proceedings in Committee, but he actually indicted a severe denunciation based upon these notes of the whole Conference with the object of discrediting it and defeating its purpose. Sir Sankaran Nair must have been as much surprised as ourselves to see that, as far as Indian opinion goes, his action has done more harm to himself than to the Conference. Sir Sankaran has done distinguished service to India and deserves well of his countrymen. It is a pity that it has not been possible for him to appreciate the position of those who differed from him at the Conference. We respect his courage of convictions, his independence, and his patriotism. The conveners fully trusted him. A word of praise is due to Sir M. Visvesvaraya for the readiness with which he stepped into the breach literally at a moment's notice. He was not consulted about it, first, because there was no time, and, secondly, perhaps, if he had been consulted, he would have hesitated. Within a couple of minutes of Sir Sankaran's leaving the chair, Sir M. Visvesvaraya had been proposed into it, and was leading the proceedings as if there had been no interruption at all. The nation no longer lacks able and willing men to take the place of those who are called away by circumstance or inclination from it. Whoever may fall out of the ranks, the country goes forward. The nation's cause is no longer the concern of a few towering personalities. The average man has come into his own. As a patriot, Sir Sankaran cannot but rejoice that this has come to pass.

"IN COLD BLOOD.

The following by "K" appears in the "Young India":—

In the last issue of "Young India" we have supplied the reader with some facts of terrorism which the authorities have adopted—terrorism whose naked brutality, if the reports are to be credited, can hardly be surpassed even by acts of humanity generally associated with the name of peoples and governments which are commonly regarded as uncivilised. Wherein lies the test of civilisation? Is it in the outward vesture, or in the heart of man? And human heart may be either beastly or divine without reference to the latitude or longitude in which it may find its origin, or without being limited by considerations of caste, creed, sect or colour. And if the British Government in India is bent upon breaking the back of Indian opposition to their policy of selfish aggrandisement at the cost of the people's soul-life, as is apparent from their policy of ruthless repression, they may try to do so with all the forces of violence at their command. India has had many such experiences in the course of her life of centuries. But she has withstood all the severe tests of time. Nomadic hordes pounced upon her from beyond the borders and soiled the sacred earth with their dark deeds. But where are they now? Gone into the womb of death, while oppressed India lives triumphant in her peaceful strength assimilating all her aggressors, and casting out those that were unassimilable. So the present organised terrorism of the Government only exposes the Government itself, and the story is worth being told not for any thing else than to show it up in its true colours to those of our countrymen who still cherish faith in the professions of the Government.

News of assaults on volunteers, and in one or two instances even on ladies, come from all quarters—from Assam, from Bengal, Behar, U. P., and the Punjab, but organised loot and plunder such as was committed by the mounted police, who were let loose on poor, unarmed and helpless villagers in the district of Champaran in Behar, bears its own instruction. The poverty of the peasantry in Behar is second only to that of the peasantry in Orissa. The wolf of hunger and famine has almost crushed out all its manhood. And yet on 26th December last the mounted police came to a village named Machhaba and stationed themselves in a garden there after an incident of fire at one of the adjoining factories which gave them handle to overawe the people. The local Congress worker Mr. Audhbehari Saran with 44 volunteers was instructing the poor, unenlightened villagers, who were terrified at the arrival of the mounted men, not to fear nor to run away, but to help them by supplying them their necessities as far as practicable. When this was going on, some six mounted police came to the spot. They were followed by their Mahomedan Jamadar who, finding the assembled volunteers and villagers, asked them what they were doing. Mr. Audhbehari replied that he was speaking to his co-workers and was instructing the villagers to help the police as best as they could. Thereupon the Jamadar took up Audhbehari's newspaper and the form of enlistment of volunteers and sent for some ten or twelve more of his men who came armed with swords, and forced the whole party of volunteers to march to their camp. Audhbehari Saran was tied to a *charpoy*, and the other volunteers were made to sit down in batches representing the villages from which they came. The Jamadar then ordered them to be caned. Each volunteer was given two severe strokes of cane and their caps and badges were all taken away. They were then marched to the factory, where the Commending officer had put up with the factory manager, and detained there from 5 in the afternoon till 12 at night. After midnight they were again taken back to the camp. They had to pass the night without any food and any warm clothing. On the following day at 8 a.m. the factory manager with the Commanding officer came to the camp and asked the volunteers one by one whether they had enlisted of their own accord or at anybody else's instigation. The poor terrified village volunteers, kept without food and exposed to the rigours of a winter night, assaulted, detained without warrant and treated as the worst criminals, broke down under all this suffering and replied that they were instigated, and all except Mr. Audhbehari and another associate, who stood their ground, were released. Then begins the wholesale loot and destruction of property of the villagers by the mounted police under the guidance of the factory manager and a number of his underlings. Four villages altogether came in for their attention, viz., Piprabia, Bharatwah Chanderpur and Sehulia, which they visited and pillaged one by one in the order in which they are given. On entering a village, the mounted police who were 40 in number rushed into the houses and entered even the inner compartments, broke open boxes and took away whatever they could lay their hands on. The report which has been supplied to us gives a short list of things looted in three villages after personal investigation by our reporter on the spot, which we give below:—

Bharatwah—It is a thickly populated village. The population consists mostly of the Bania, Mullah and Bhar castes. Paran Ghagat, the *Mukhia* of the village was robbed of one *dhoti*, Chartor of 1 *thali* and 2*lotas*, Audhbehari Bania and his brother Vandeshwari Bania were robbed of so many things that is is difficult to make a list. When the police forced themselves into the inner yard, all the women fled away terrified. They were robbed of two *batalis*, one *gagra* one *thali*, one silver *hasuli* weighing 43½ *bharis*, two silver *bagus* of 30 and 15 *bharis* each, two bangles, one of 14 *bharis* and a *than* of Motiah cloth of 22 yards; Rachha Bania lost one *lota*, one cup; Baburam one *thali*, one *lota*, one cup, one *lotiah* and one *Bilepb*. Nageshwar Ahir was beaten and robbed of one *dhoti* from his body; Harishanker Das, a blind fakir lost one *dhoti*.

Chanderpur—Brahmadeo Pandaya stated that he was chased by a mounted police with a drawn sword Kuber Bhar lost one *lota* and one *dhoti*, Thakur Pandye two *thalis*, Digamber one *thali*, one *lota* and one glass, Shivnarayan one *dhoti*, Ramaprasad a boy of 12, one *thali*.

Sihulia—Saraju Lubey 5 *lotas*, 1 *gagra*, 1 *batali*, 1 *cup*, 1 *thali*, Rosham Hajam's daughter 1 necklace; Shivshah Raumiar one pair of silver earings, one lota, one glass and rupees three; Bhagwan Shah Teli's box was broken open and a silver necklace of 24 *bharis* was taken away; Bikram Kaveri one *dhoti*, Mathu Shah one *batali*, one glass. Thag Kalwar 1 *thali*, one *lota* and twelve annas, Shiv Kalwar three rupees worth pice, Bharat Kaveri one *lota*, Mukund, a volunteer, was beaten.

From this Behar incident we revert again to the case of shooting by Gurkhas at Nilphamari in the district of Rangpur to which we made a reference in our last issue. It has since come out that a pregnant woman was shot. And although the Government of Bengal in a communique tried to justify the action of the Gurkhas by laying the blame of rioting on the poor unarmed villagers, it does not deny that serious charge. The Government in its communique says that the villagers were the aggressors and the Gurkhas fired in self-defence, which has called forth a dignified letter of protest from 'an Amazed Moderate' in the columns of our Calcutta contemporary, the Servant, portions of which are well worthy of reprint, as it thoroughly exposes the Government case and gives a clear idea of the whole incident. The correspondent writes:—

"One is amazed on reading the Government communique regarding the Nilphamari outrage and the attempt at whitewashing. The object of Mr. Fraser, the District Magistrate, in bringing out the Gurkhas was obviously to check the volunteer movement in Rangpur, by terrorising the people. So the Gurkhas were made to march through the town and especially through the bazar, where a large number of people had assembled, and the whole detachment was made to halt there, so that 'the necessary moral and widespread effect from a military point of view", to quote the words of General Dyer, might be produced. However, the cause of the affray, as given in the communique is such that even a Moderate cannot swallow. The story that the unarmed villagers, after taking the side of a Hindustani servant, attacked the regiment of Gurkhas fully armed with rifles and Kukris without any provocation, will not obtain credence, especially when one remembers how an Indian villager always keeps at a safe distance from the military police, particularly Gurkhas. However, in spite of the pelting of stones and the brandishing of lathies against them, the whole Gurkha regiment, like good boys, marched towards the Thana. Only when the crowd broke into the ranks of the police some three of them fired " in the air" as the communique says. But the result was that six of the public were injured by slugs. By the bye, a slung means "bullet of irregular shape, roundish lump of metal" (Concise Oxford Distionary). How shots from the rifles, which were fired "in the air" can injure human beings, is more than my poor brain can solve. According to the communique, the Gurkhas did nothing more -did not strike anybody, but how was it that two of the public "received severe wounds, probably caused by Kukris?" The communique does not say that the public were armed with Kukris. How did it happen then? The Government is content with the bare statement that "there is no evidence to show which individual inflicted the latter wounds." The injured men were only poor villagers, and why should Mr. Fraser waste his energy in further enquiries? Who gave the order to fire? Did the Gurkhas fire of their own accord, in spite of the Sub-Inspector? One vainly searches in the communique to find out whether a prognant woman was shot. In the absence of any statement in the communique, the public will be justified in drawing their own conclusion."

Over and above this shooting of an innocent lady, which the people affirm and the Government does not deny, another instance comes from Amritsar of the merciless beating of a brave Sikh lady who came forward to protect the volunteers from the wrath of a band of policemen who were belabouring them. The volunteers, about forty in number, headed by Pandit Prem Prakash and Master Maya Ram started in procession from Karmon-Ki-Deorhi and when they reached a place in Bazar Mai Sewan they were confronted with a posse of policemen and Gurkhas armed with lathies and rifles under Sub-Insector Zulfipkar Khan. The Sub-Inspector was armed with a big cane and without asking the people to disperse began to beat them as well as the volunteers indiscriminately. The volunteers sat down and quietly submitted to this assault. A Sikh lady—wife of Sardar Indar Singh—who was passing by appealed to the police to desist, but when it proved unavailing, she sheltered two young volunteers with her own body and received blows on herself. The police did not even spare her and she received marked injuries. Pandit Prem Prakash who headed the volunteers was so severely beaten that he became unconscious and had to be removed on a charpoy.

All this has been enacted in broad day light in the presence of hundreds of spectators. What is done inside the prisons is generally sealed to us. But occasionally even the thick walls of the prison-house fail to prevent the truth from coming out. Let the reader draw aside for a while the curtain of mystery that hangs round the prisonwall and see with us what Mr. Sachindra Das Gupta experienced in a lock-up in Calcutta during a night. His father who is a respectable citzen of Calcutta writes in a letter to the press:—

"On the night of the 22nd December last he was shut up with 50 or 60 persons in the Lall Bazar lock-up. They were given neither food nor water. Somebody shouted 'Gandhi Maharaj-ki-jai' at night and a sergeant opened the lock-up and pulled a young man by the hair and called him 'son of swine.' On the 23rd a wild scene took place at dead of night. When they were fast asleep, five sergeants entered the lock-up and began to kick them right and left. Sachindra was roused by a sergeant's kick. Jagneswar being roused by the noise began to awaken others; so he was beaten severely. Most of the persons were either kicked or beaten by the sergeants. But that is not all. Some sergeants were stationed on the way to lorry and some were near it. As the volunteers proceeded to the lorry, the sergeants on the way helaboured them with their batons and as they were entering the lorry, the other sergeants there plied their batons as much as they could. There were about fifteen sergeants in all, and their victims numbered about 50 or 60. They were again beaten when they got down from the lorry at the Kidderpore Dock Jail. Schindra got three or four strokes as his share of the fare thus served to them all. But the kick he received on the left side of his chest has left a painful effect even now. Sachindra says that the sergeants must have been then under the influence of liquor as he saw them reeling."

We summarise below some other instances received from correspondents and one or two more from reports in the press. At Gaya the volunteers went to preach the boycott of Law Courts on the re-opening of the local courts, when they were prevented from lecturing by constables armed with lathies and guns. As the first batch was expelled, another batch which was kept in readiness at once wore their badges and occupied the place of the previous batch. At the same time the D. S P., Mr. Qooli, accompanied by an S. P. and strong posse of constables, appeared on the scene and without uttering word ordered the constables to assault the volunteers saying "maro, maro." Mr. Qooli himself gave some severe blows to Mr. Sabir Ali, Spinning Master of the National School, and ordered the constables to assault him specially by saying 'is ko maro.' As Sabir Ali lost consciousness as the result of this beating, and nine other volunteers and several passers-by received injuries.

At Calcutta on 8th January out of a hundred volunteers that went out only thirty-five were arrested, but the rest who did not receive that honour were mercilessly assaulted and driven away from their posts. A batch of volunteers engaged on duty near a grogshop in Dharamtallah Street was belaboured mercilessly by a European sergeant. Some of them received such severe injuries that they fell upon the ground when they were brutally kicked. One of them had to be removed to the hospital for medical aid. Another batch working at Bowbazar was treated with slaps and blows.

From Jorhat in Assam comes the news of whipping. The authorities finding that the arrests and imprisonments do not check the enlistment of volunteers or picketing have now adopted this method of terrorism. On January 3rd eight volunteers with their captain were assaulted on the road in front of the Training School. The captain was assaulted and taken to the Thana, while the rest were driven away, the constables whipping them with canes all the way till they bled profusely from their forehead, cheek and buttock. Gurkhas have been posted in this town who are molesting innocent passers-by, and it is reported that fifty European volunteers have also seen called. From Kasganj in U. P. comes the news of the disposal of a public meeting by force. The retiring people cried out "Jai" which was enough to unbalance the European Police Superintendent who went there in person to enforce his decision. He ran up to the melting audience and began to kick them right and left. On the day following this incident, one volunteer was so severely assaulted by this officer and he lost one of his upper front teeth. Another volunteer who took the place of the first was assaulted on the face with the butt-end of a pistol and has got a gaping wound on the chin.

The District Magistrate of Muttra, Mr. Freemantle, I.C.S. adopted an original though loathsome method of punishment. Lala Suraj Bhan is an accused in the Muttra Political Workers case. He refused to give bail or to cross-examine and put up any defence, and did not want even to go to the Court. For sometime he was provided with a conveyance from the Jail to the Court and back which was a distance of about half a mile, but afterwards this was discontinued. On 9th January he having declined to stir, four constables held him by hands and feet and brought him dragging all the way to the Court. On 10th January, again, he was similarly dragged, as the result of which he got hurt at places and appeared to be senseless. When he was put up before the trying Magistrate, Pt. Dwarkanath Kao, he refused to answer any question. Thereupon he was sent on to the Court of Mr. Freemantle the District Magistrate. When the accused was brought at the door of his court-room, Mr. Freemantle came down from the dais and took out his handkerchief (which he used for cleansing nose etc.) from his pocket and got it thrust into the mouth of Lal Suraj Bhan who lay on the ground and tied a rope round his face. The accused was then brought near the dais. After some fifteen minutes the Magistrate asked the accused if he would still give reasonable answer to his questions. But the accused observed only a stolid silence even though the gag was removed. Then after the farce of a trial he has been sentenced to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees fifty.—"Young India."

K.

PRINCE IN MYSORE.

WILD ELEPHANT HUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Jan. 23.

The Prince of Wales yesterday witnessed a thrilling wild elephant hunt in the Kakankota forest, being the final stage of Kheddah operations, by means of which a herd of twenty-eight wild elephants was rounded up, and driven into a stockaded Kheddah in batches, where they were bound and shackled, afterwards being led away to be tamed. The Prince, who was accompanied by the Maharajah, the Resident and Mr. Barton, had a special *Machan* in the middle of the outer enclosure, from which he could obtain an excellent view of the wild herd being driven by a number of tame elephants and a post of beaters through a thick jungle into the Khedda, where he saw a part of the herd secured by *Mahouts*. Operations continued the whole afternoon. The Kharapur camp is beautifully situated in the heart of Mysore forests, where big game abounds.

While motoring out on Saturday, the Royal party stopped for a tiger beat and Colonel Worgan shot a fine tiger, measuring nine feet three inches, while in the river near camp Sir Lionel Halsey caught a sixtynine pound *Mahseer*. A Bison shooting has been arranged for this morning and the Prince returns to Mysore this evening leaving for Hyderabad to-night, after a most enjoyable and successful visit.

MR. KNAPP AND MOPLAH RELIEF.

The "Swarajya" publishes the following from a correspondent:—

The announcement of the Publicity Bureau on the "Depressed Moplah Women" in "New India" of the 13th instant is a clever piece of composition which will deceive no one about its authorship. We are treated to a description of the several stages of the great solicitude which the Special Commissioner for Malabar Affairs has been, since his appointment, showing towards the suffering Moplah women and children. It is a matter for surprise why the wicked world was not apprised of it so long. The facts alleged in the announcement deserve careful examination. It is said, "that an arrangement was made by the Special Commissioner by which the leaders of the Moplahs in the surrendered Amsoms should undertake the duty either of seeing that any such cases of distress were relieved or of bringing to the notice of the authorities the cases which it is beyond their power to relieve." May we ask why this fact was not published through the same Publicity Bureau so promptly as the announcement under review has been made? It is up to the Government to enlighten the Public by what order and when this "arrangement" was made and also with whom. It is further said that it was proposed "that if any such cases were reported, to hand them on to the Relief Committee." Was the Relief Committee informed of this arrangement by the Special Commissioner? He was present at several meetings of the Executive of the Central Relief Committee, but not even once does he seem to have expressed his views on the subject. This expression of his opinion was absolutely essential in view of the fact that he thinks that "this course"—what this course is, is not explained—"was considered preferable to the alternative suggested" which happened to be also the arrangement of the Committee, at the time, viz., the opening of concentration Camps. It is further alleged that "no cases of distress have so far been reported to him."

Will the Special Commissioner be pleased to publish the official reports which he has received to that effect? A more effective quietus cannot be devised for the "rumour" of distress which has apparently upset him.

The Malabar Central Relief Committee has always stood for relief on non-sectarian lines. From the beginning, arrangements have been made to give relief to destitute Moplah women and children under the restrictions imposed by Government. The Committee, however, seems to have been dissatisfied with the existing arrangements for Moplah relief and believes that distress was inevitable as several Moplahs have either been fighting, imprisoned or killed, to use the words of the communiqué. Hence a resolution was adopted by the Central Relief Committee some time ago and which has been published all over the country that with the help of Government authorities concerned a committee of enquiry of the Relief Committee should travel in different directions in the interior and that Camps should be opened for Hindus, Christians and suffering non-rebel Moplahs subject to safeguards and restrictions imposed by the Government. Evidently this resolution has been sent to the Special Commissioner for affording the necessary facilities in the discharge of their duty. The idea of the Central Relief Committee was to send a few members accompanied by loyal and influential Moplah gentlemen and investigate into the need for and the method of Moplah Relief. Is the announcement of the Publicity Bureau, the Special Commissioner's answer to the request of the Committee? If so he has not acted fairly by the Committee as also by the larger Public represented by them.

Among the gentlemen invited to form the Committee as a set-off to the Central Relief Committee, there is no non-Muslim and Mr. Koya Hasan Koya Haji is the only member from the Malabar Relief Committee. It is not clear why the existing Committee (Malabar Central Relief Committee) representing all communities in Malabar and which has been eager for and striving its best to afford relief to Moplah women and children under any circumstances, should not have been utilised for this purpose. We wonder how the Hindus and Christians of Malabar would feel at this slur cast upon their love and charity for the helpless wives and children of their misguided Moplah brethren.

Again could not Mr. Knapp entrust the Relief Committee with the task of finding out the need and extent of Relief as also means to alleviate distress especially when he decided (without however consulting the Committee) as is evident from the communiqué, "to hand on to" them the distressed Moplahs. Mr. Knapp's unwillingness (shall we say also tardiness) to recognise the need for Moplah Relief so long has evidently received a rude shock from the Relief Committee, and the communication of the Publicity Bureau does not explain satisfactorily the remissness in his duty. To our mind this method of Communal Relief fostered by Government seems to be hardly conducive to a *rapprochement* between the various communities in Malabar so essential to the process of Reconstruction. In fact the safety of the Amsoms which is now so uncertain despite the assurances of the Government, and which is a *sine qua non* for any work of reconstruction cannot be ensured by a better means than by the Hindus and Moplahs going into the villages together, study the conditions and distribute relief, and in this way teach the still-misguided Moplah to change and settle down into a peaceful and brotherly neighbour of the Hindu.—"Swarajya."

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TOKYO LETTER.

QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

HOW IT SUBSTITUTES ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Dec. 13.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, an instrument of aggression with imperialism writ large in every line of its short but ignoble record of 20 years, is now practically relegated to the limbo of dead international agreements. During the brief period of its existence, the alliance helped Japan to annex the Korean peninsula with the full approval of Great Britain, and allowed her a free hand in wresting from China her most fertile and rich provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia, while the history of Japan's notorious 21 demands upon Peking which are popularly believed to have had the tacit approval of England must be still green in the memory of newspaper reading public. England, on her part has not only solidified her Empire in the Far East and tightened her grip over Hongkong and other Chinese ports but used Japan as her "watch-dog" during the dark days of the war which forced the powerful German squadron on this side of the world to withdrawal ending in disaster, and enabled England to concentrate her while fleet in the North Sea. In short, it afforded excellent opportunities to both the Powers to give full play to their sinister designs in China, which country now lies prostrate at the mercy of these incarnations of aggression, Imperialism, militarism and any other "isms" which under the full blaze of what is called the modern civilization, allows the greedy and powerful nations of the earth to play ducks and drakes with the lives and liberties of an innocent and peace loving people.

Russia and Germany against whom the Alliance was actually directed having been wiped out of the map of powerful nations of the earth, the people of the United States began to look askance at the fact, which has now proved to be nothing more than a bluff, that instead of abrogating it the Tokyo and London Foreign Offices were making preparations to give it a new lease of life for an indefinite period, thus giving rise to a crop of rumours which for the last two years have been prevalent in the Far East, that the renewed Alliance will have the United States as its objective. This gave umbrage to the American politicians who made no secret of their hostile views towards the renewal of the pact which they thought was becoming an obstruction to the peace of the world. Even among a very influential circle of British politicians including the colonial statesmen who have much to gain by carrying favour with the United States, its relinquishment has been openly advocated. So much so that Lord Northcliffe whose papers, only a few months ago, were the greatest supporters of the Alliance, now declares that the Alliance has outlived its usefulness and become mischievious.

Japan and England in the innermost recesses of their consciousness, must also have realised the utter futility of continuing an agreement which was inviting for them the hatred of the world. But there was the loss of faces and an international isolation facing Japan after the nullification of the Alliance. When the Washington Conference was convened, it was generally conceded that the United States before being a party to any agreement for the limitation of armaments will no doubt ask for the abrogation of an instrument which has caused much heart searching among her people. The Japanese too were fully alive to the facts of the case as can be seen from the bargaining tactics employed by them when presing for a 70 per cent. ratio of the naval strength of America and Britain. It was a foregone conclusion that in the face of American determination to stand by their original proposals to allow Japan 60 per cent. of their own national strength, the Japanese delegates, however, determined they may be in their intentions, will never go to the extent of withdrawing from the Conference, but rather make a bargain with the American Government on these other vital questions affecting the national security of Japan, thus making the best use of the American nervousness over the further continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

HOW THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE CAME ABOUT.

The cablegrams coming from Washington in the last few weeks had substantiated the doubts held in well-informed circles that Japan was about to accept the 5-5-3 ratio in return for the cessation of all American fortification work in the Pacific and some sort of a tripartite agreement between America, Japan and England, if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to be scrapped. Mr. Masanori Ito, Staff Correspondent of the "Jiji Shimpo" of Tokyo, who is said to be very near to the Japanese delegation, was the first foreign correspondent to have broken the secrecy by sending accounts of the steps which were being taken for the conclusion of a tripartite agreement, which if American opinion prevails may be turned into a Quadruple agreement with the inclusion of France. These facts, Mr. Ito claimed to have drawn from more than a dozen sources which were reinforced by the convictions held in Japanese circles that there must be some such agreement, without which there can be no naval agreement nor any abrogation of the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was an open secret in Tokyo during last week that the American delegates were not hostile to some sort of an innocuous treaty if the addition of France to offset the lack of balance for America in relation to Japan and England was not objected to by the other two powers. Japan's liabilities to her but rather protects her rights in the mandated islands of the Pacific. It must be called a master stroke from the British point of view, and does much credit to the persuasive powers of Mr. Balfour who has admirably found a way out of the impasse in which England and Japan had found themselves.

news revealed the fact that England was at first opposed to the inclusion of France in the agreement but was at last prevailed upon to waive her objections. The people in Japan became certain of the announcement, at the plenary session of the Conference, on the 10th instant of the conclusion of a Quadruple Entente between the Governments of America, Great Britain, France and Japan on the questions of the Pacific.

As was expected, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States delegate, read the four power treaty at the plenary session of the Conference and in the course of his address laid stress on the fact that the surest way to prevent war was to remove the causes of war and stated: "This is an attempt to remove the causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty solving all differences through the process of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation."

TEXT OF PROPOSED QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

The following text of the proposed Quadruple Entente has been given out by Mr. Charles B. Warren, the American Ambassador at Tokyo:—

Article I.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean. If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Article II.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately to meet the particular situation.

Article III.—This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

Article IV.—This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

"Reservations.—The signing of this treaty is on the part of the United States subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the Island of Yap and what are termed the mandate islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean south of the equator. It should also be observed that the controversies to which the proposed treaty refers do not embrace questions which according to principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

The Quadruple entente ought to have been signed at Washington this morning and it is reorted that the details of separate treaty regarding the island of Yap have been mutually agreed upon by the powers concerned and would possibly have been announced along with the signing of Entente. From the meagre information that can be had at Tokyo, the Yap agreement is in the form of a treaty, which leaves Japan in possession of suzerainty over the island, but prohibits her from fortifying it. The United States is given some of the existing wireless and cable facilities of the island and will be permitted to lay new cables and land them at Yap or to establish wireless stations there. No licences will be required by American firms wishing to establish wireless stations in the island. The treaty also includes all the islands of the Japanese mandate and gives the United States and the other four principal Powers—Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy—identical rights as to trade and communication.

The Japanese newspapers are not very been apparently taken in the preparation of the Quadruple Entente which they think as a poor substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Osaka Mainichi, one of the two most widely published papers in Japan, in the course of an editorial concludes: "We are far from considering the present agreement as a magnum opus, though we do not complain of it Viewed from the standpoint of this country, we hesitate to attach much value to it as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. To be frank, we regret to see that proper care has not been apparently taken in the preparation of the agreement. It seems that the delegates of the powers concerned have concluded it "in principle" very much as they have disposed of other questions. However, we expect that this hastily made agreement will surely be perfected in due course. While it is too early to rejoice over its formation, it must not be looked upon with extreme pessimism."

The concensus of opinion is that the new Entente is simply a shroud in which to lay the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, since its scope is confined to a few islands in the Pacific while there is not the least mention of China or India, which formed the bulworks of the dead Alliance. Moreover, by no interpretation of the treaty can any of the Powers be called upon to use force in the fulfilment of any of its terms. The demise of the Alliance is a clear gain for America while the new Entente conveys no responsi-

ENLIGHTENING ENGLISH PUBLIC!

TRUTH ABOUT MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY!

Judging by a letter which appears in the "Yorkshire Post," a British provincial newspaper, we note there is a gentleman in England who boasts of the name of "H. N. Wilkinson." He prides himself on "having a sound knowledge of South Indian peoples;" and he certainly is not the man so negligent of others' education as to hide his light under a bushel. So he is busy enlightening the British public on the Moplah suffocation tragedy. "Regarding the recent case of the death from suffocation of the Moplah prisoners," writes Mr. Wilkinson, "I think it well that the English public should understand a little of what it means. In all probability there has been no injustice, or even neglect on the part of the officials. People in England will imagine that the prisoners were bundled into the guard's van, and when they were nicely packed the doors and windows were hermetically sealed." "Nothing of this kind has happened," continues this Englishman, drawing freely upon his imagination. "The officials placed them in the rear compartments, and I can well imagine that they would rather travel together, crowded, than any other way. Then again the guard could not act as water-carrier at every station to 100 prisoners. The guards would be lacking in their duty, also, if they allowed the prisoners to obtain water for themselves. At the larger station in Southern India there is water laid on, and the water tap or pump for the use of the coolies. It would take a long time for 100 prisoners to refresh themselves at every large station, and trains even in India have to be run to schedule. If the prisoners had been fewer in number, they would have had more comfortable accommodation." And as for the over-crowding which made the tragedy possible well, in Mr Wilkinson's opinion it is all due to their custom it is their *kismet*! "I have no doubt whatever," proceeds this sanctimonious humbug, "that if these prisoners had been given the choice of travelling in five compartments instead of two, they would have chosen the two compartments in order to travel together, and be happy. It is their way. They have been misled in their beliefs, but they do not know that . . . the recent tragic occurrences appear to me only what might have been expected." No wonder he has found it necessary to add that he has "no brief for official India." Like fools, however, out of his own mouth, he stands condemned; for, does he not say that tragic occurrences like these are common and would cause little surprise to Anglo-India?—"The Hindu."

"INDIA'S PARLIAMENT."

The "Hindu" writes:—

The debate in the Indian Legislature on the proposal for a Round Table Conference and the result thereof will be read throughout the country with considerable surprise and not a little of pain. Low as is the level of understanding patriotism which the public have learnt to associate with these ornaments of "India's Parliament," little had we thought that the speeches on the Indian side and the voting list would reveal so scant a respect for what is the undoubted public opinion in the country and such a dreadful degree of personal vanity masquerading as "statesmanlike firmness" in so large a number of members. The voting list lays bare in a degree which no amount of propaganda on the part of the Congress can do the truth as to what a wide gulf separates public opinion and legislative influence in the country under the new dispensation. Some of the members, doubtless echoed popular sentiments. Thus, Mr. T. Rungachariar put up a brave fight against the repression policy. The note of opposition was sounded by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer as well. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, however, [redacted] a passion for law and [redacted] betrayed the interests of the country as well as of himself by acting as a notorious champion of the Local Governments. Forgetting perhaps that exactly a month earlier he had, as President of the Madras Liberal League, condemned the repressive policy of the Government, he spent his eloquence on the side-issue of the effect of non-co-operation instead of defending the liberty of the subject. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's tactics were emulated by Mr. Jamandas Dwarakdas. This gentleman was appropriately reminded of the fact that he played the part of a turn-coat; but, in his all-consuming detestation of public opinion and political foes, he coolly pocketted the just jibe. The incident is not without its moral and its use. "India's Parliament", it is making itself clear, cares a rap for the liberty of the Indian and, if anything is prepared at all costs to help the bureaucracy in forging new chains to bind her sons with. When the Assembly and the State, in response to the bureaucracy, coolly ignore the universally felt feeling in the country, a feeling voiced by all parties and on all occasions, and by individuals high and low the country will know the better what to think of them. The debate might have raised new hopes in the breast of the bureaucracy; but, otherwise, in the light of the debate, all prospects of a Round Table Conference vanish and the leaders have carefully to consider what the new situation demands.

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